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ENTOMOLOGIST'S
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

FOR

1857-8.

OCTOBER—MARCH.

VOL. III.



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THE
HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE
FIFTH TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
BY
J. H. MURRAY, ESQ., F.R.S.

LONDON :

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TO

J. W. DOUGLAS, ESQ.,

EDITOR OF

‘THE SUBSTITUTE’

AND AUTHOR OF

‘THE WORLD OF INSECTS,’

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED

AS A TRIBUTE OF FRIENDSHIP.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 53.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

EDUCATIONAL.

It is at this period of the year that a large number of our readers resume their *studies*, and, to a certain extent, turn their backs on Entomology. Most of the scholastic establishments of the metropolis are now at work, and in a few weeks Oxford and Cambridge will both get the steam up. October is thus associated with many of us from early life as a month peculiarly devoted to study: after the sight-seeing and holiday-making of Continental tours, Scotch or Irish jaunting, or sea-side dissipation, it is comparatively a relief to sit down soberly again at the desk, and with renewed vigour to work the brain-machine. But if Entomology can no longer be pursued actively out-of-doors, may it not claim also a share in the in-door labours? As was remarked in a recent number (No. 51), in an article addressed to Coleopterists, and which perhaps many of our butterfly-collectors failed to peruse, "Entomologists have other work to perform than simply to collect. Important as it is, at all times, to increase our stores (for we can do nothing without material to proceed with), we should remember that even 'material' is only of real value in proportion as we can turn it to after-account, for the advancement of knowledge and the consequent benefit of Science. It is but little use that our

summer captures have been superb, if they are to be shut up in a store-box during the winter, and no general deductions are to be drawn from them."

Now the coming period of the year is that very portion of it which appears in our climate to be purposely intended for the in-door investigation of our insect-treasures; the season is with us providentially divided into two distinct portions, in one of which we spend every spare hour in the woods and fields, gathering stores of health and strength at the same time that we amass our collections of insects, and observe facts in insect-life more numerous than we can then chronicle; in the second portion collecting is given up as a bad job, and the evenings are spent in-doors, where, by a merry fire, and with good candle-light, lamp-light or gas-light, we proceed to sort and arrange our insects, our observations and our ideas. In the infancy of a science it is almost impossible to foresee what results will ensue from it when it becomes more matured. No geologist fifty years ago would have conceived it possible that a geological work could have been written of so readable, generalizing a nature as Hugh Miller's posthumous work, 'The Testimony of the Rocks' has proved,—a work which certainly enlarges our views of Creation in the past ages of this planet, and raises the

ideas to the sublime and the Infinite hardly less than a treatise on Astronomy. When Entomology shall have been so pursued that we shall possess a far more thorough knowledge, and that knowledge will be far more widely diffused, generalizations of which we have now no conception will become possible, and our favourite Science will be found capable of affording pleasure to the general reader far beyond what it can do at the present day.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hackett, 3, East Road, City Road;

At PECKHAM, of — Weatherley, High Street;

At BRIGHTON, of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane;

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At YORK, of Robert Gunter, 23, Stone-gate.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STAINTON will be "at home" on Tuesday, October 6th (instead of Wednesday, October 7th), at 6 P.M., as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. inquires "Is it correct that, when sending insects in exchange for others offered through the 'Intelligencer,' the person so sending should be required to pay postage both ways?" This is a point which must be left to the judgment of each individual entomologist: many there are, we know, who could ill afford to pay the postage of insect-boxes either way, whereas others would gladly pay the postage both ways rather than not obtain the insects offered.

T. B.—The oak-galls seem to have travelled eastward, from Devonshire and the neighbourhood of Bristol. You will find a long controversy on the insect and its name in the 'Zoologist' for 1855 pp. 4566, 4640, &c., and in the third volume of the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society,' new series.

T. B.—Notice of the captures of the rarer species acceptable.

C. E., DARLINGTON.—The *Nasturtium* leaves are mined by a minute Dipterous larva.

F. H. F. — You have far too exalted a notion of the value of a locust: were your communication published, it would be long before you heard the last of it.

M. H., LEEDS.—The caterpillars in the celery leaves will produce a small fly, which, in Westwood's 'Introduction,' is named *Tephritis Oenopadina*.

R. G. K.—Thanks for the extracts: sorry for your disappointment.

Ivy.—Several correspondents wish to call attention to the unusually early blossoming of the ivy this season. At Faversham the “ivy is in its fullest luxuriance of bloom.” At Newhaven “the ivy is now opening its petals.”

J. J. R.—Your larva is *Dasychira pudibunda*.

SIONA DEALBARIA.—This is local, but is generally constant to the spots it inhabits, and no doubt you will find it again next year.

W. S.—The larvæ sent appear to be young *Arctia Caja*, if not *Spilosoma Menthrasti*. Many juvenile larvæ skeletonise leaves in the way you mention.

LISTS OF DUPLICATES AND DESIDERATA.—Long lists take up so much space that we must request our readers to use the numerals prefixed to the names of the species in the Appendix to the first volume of the ‘Manual of British Butterflies and Moths,’ instead of writing the names.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Till further notice my address will be—REV. JOSEPH GREENE, 17, Fitzwilliam Square North, Dublin; September 18, 1857.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Bad success at Sugar.—Since the 3rd of July I have sugared in all fifteen times, and, with the exception of one *X. Hepatica*, in Flintshire, and one *Noctua*, in Derbyshire, which I have not yet made out (it may be common enough), I have not taken a single moth worth having. Before the above date, I had very fair

sport, especially on the 1st of July, when my friend Mr. F. Archer and myself took three *Leucania Comma*, one *M. Abjecta*, three *M. Persicaria*, two or three *M. Suasa*, *L. Infesta*, two *Agrotis Suffusa*, three *A. Corticea*, two *A. Advena*, and lots of common ones. Perhaps, if you would kindly give this a place in the ‘Intelligencer,’ some of your readers might be induced to say whether sugaring has been equally unprofitable with them. I sugared to-night, and only saw one wasted *Xanthographa*.—A. O. WALKER, Chester; September 15.

Ancient Roman and Greek Coins in exchange for Moths and Butterflies.—I have between 150 and 200 brass and copper coins (most of them named), which I shall be glad to exchange for Lepidoptera.—JOSEPH LANGCAKE, Mill Shaw, Beeston, near Leeds; Sept. 19.

Acherontia Atropos.—The larva of *A. Atropos* has been rather plentiful here: I have already captured fifty full-grown ones. I have also again succeeded in taking the larvæ of *C. Chamomillæ* in some plenty this year, the perfect insect or the pupa of which I shall be most happy to exchange for perfect specimens of *Colias Hyale*. I have also larva or pupa of *A. Atropos*, which I will exchange for the above species, or the female of *E. versicolora*.—J. B. RYDER, 15, Navy Row, Morice Town, Plymouth; September 19.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Applications have been so numerous for my duplicates that I cannot reply to all, so those who have not heard from me will please to understand that my stock is exhausted.—EDWARD S. BONNEY, Churchdale House, Rugeley.

Appendages to the Proboscis of Anthrocera Trifolii.—I have carefully examined these appendages on the specimens of *A. Trifolii* sent me by Mr. Barrett, and find that they are the filaments bearing the pollen-masses of the bee Orchis (*Ophrys apifera*), which is scattered over

England on the limestone formation. It is very curious that this insect should detach these pollen-masses more than any other, but such appears to be the case; these filaments when fresh are of a soft waxy consistency, and very probably sweet to the taste; if not, it is very possible the little pouches into which the glands of the pollen-masses are placed in the filament contain nectar, and the moth had pierced the filament in anticipation of obtaining the sweet. It is not improbable that if the *Noctuae* caught in the same locality were examined, portions of anthers, or rather filaments, would be found sticking to their probosces, similar to those in the present instance.—E. PARFITT, 4, Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter; September 21.

Luperina Cespitis.—During the past and present month I have taken twenty-two of this insect at light on the sand-hills near New Brighton. It seldom is attracted by the light until about 11 o'clock P.M., and continues to come until 2 A.M., whilst *H. Popularis* comes to the light immediately after dusk, and its flight is generally over before *L. Cespitis* commences. — G. A. ALMOND, Birkenhead; September 19.

Orgyia gonostigma.—On the 13th inst. I met with the larva of this insect feeding on oak near here.—T. BLACKMORE, Holly House, Wandsworth, S.W.; Sept. 21.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—One of the pupils of the Colchester Grammar School has bred a fine specimen of this insect.—W. H. HARWOOD, St. Peter's, Colchester; September 21.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Since my brother recorded the capture of a *Sphinx Convolvuli*, another has been caught here on the 19th inst., and is now in my possession.—E. R. JOHNSON, Woodlands, Sidmouth; September 21.

Damp Linen and Convolvuli.—Having seen a notice in the 'Intelligencer' of last week of *Sphinx Convolvuli* being taken on damp linen, it may be worth

mentioning that two years ago a specimen of that insect was brought to me in a very dilapidated condition, which was captured in the same manner.—CHRISTOPHER EALES, 8, King Street, Dartington; September 21.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I had for several evenings been keeping twilight watch over a bed of white Petunias for *S. Convolvuli*, and last evening, about a quarter to seven o'clock, whilst in the act of contemplating the movements of some *P. Gamma*, who were head and shoulders deep in the tubes of the Petunia flowers, a large moth darted rapidly before me, and in the same instant returned and hovered over the flowers. "Here," said I, "is a *Convolvuli*," and, watching my opportunity, struck at it, and secured a most perfect specimen of this noble insect.—H. D'ORVILLE, Alphington, near Exeter; September 27.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Two female specimens were taken last week near Nunhead Cemetery.—D. T. B.; Sept. 28.

Lasiocampa Rubi.—If Mr. Meldrum (Int. vol. ii. p. 189) requires any larva of *L. Rubi*, I shall be happy to forward as many as he wishes in exchange for some pupæ of *Saturnia Pavonia-minor*. I have also some duplicate specimens of *P. fuliginosa* (unset), which I should be glad to exchange for any south country Lepidoptera. I can also procure some of the larvæ, if wanted.—W. S. THORBURN, Bank House, Troqueer, near Dumfries; September 22.

Second Brood of Smerinthus Ocellatus.—After my notice, which appeared in the 'Intelligencer,' a pair of *S. Ocellatus* appeared in my cage almost daily, to the extent of six pairs, being, I presume, about one half the number of pupæ, and that the larvæ from the few eggs I kept from this brood are now healthy and nearly full-fed.—W. H. ALLCHIN, 7, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater; Sept. 21.

Ennomos Fuscantaria.—On August 21, when beating for larvæ in a neighbouring

parish, I knocked a large Geometrous larva off ash, which I at once recognized as something I had never seen before: it was evidently a larva of some species of *Ennomos*, and as I had previously bred all that genus from the larva, with the exception of *E. fuscantaria*, I at once decided that it must be the larva of that insect. The result proved the truth of my suspicion, for on September 15th a beautiful male *E. fuscantaria* made its appearance. The larva was of a uniform bright yellowish green, slightly clouded with brown on the back. It had a beautiful smooth, glossy appearance, which at once distinguishes it from the green variety of the larva of *E. angularia*. Some three or four years since I bred a hopelessly crippled specimen of *E. alniaria* from a larva which I beat amongst a number of *E. angularia* in Buckinghamshire. I at once detected a slight difference in its appearance and placed it by itself. It was on the point of laying up, and in a few days turned to a most singular mottled pupa. I saw at once that it was not *Erosaria*, *Tiliaria* or *Angularia*, with the pupa of which I was previously acquainted, and in about three weeks' time a crippled *Alniaria* made its appearance. It was such a wretched-looking creature, and I have such an objection to cripples of every description, that I threw it away in disgust. I have learned wisdom since, and probably shall not cease to lament my folly to my dying day. The wood in which I beat it consisted almost entirely of beech, but as there were a few oaks, birches and maples, and I had beaten them as well, I cannot be certain what it fed upon.—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, *Stowmarket, Suffolk; Sept. 22.*

Colias Edusa.—A fine specimen was taken in a garden in this town a few days since. It is very rare here: a female was taken two years ago in a potato field near this house; but, besides these, I know of no other instances of its capture.—REV.

T. G. BONNEY, *Churchdale House, Rugeley, Staffordshire.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few duplicates of the following insects for exchange:—

Thecla Rubi,
Melitæa Euphrosyne,
 „ *Selene*,
Argynnis Aglaia,
Hadena Glauca,
Cloantha Solidaginis.

My desiderata are—

Colias Edusa,
 „ *Hyalæ*,
Thecla Pruni,
 „ *Betulæ*,
 „ *W-album*,
Polyommatus Argiolus,
 „ *Adonis*, ♀,
 „ *Artaxerxes*,
Pamphila Actæon.

Please to write before sending boxes. My address now is, 3, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.—IBID.

Duplicate Larvæ.—I have a few young larvæ of *L. Quercus*, *C. Dominula* and *P. Fuliginosa*, also some specimens of *Polia Chi* and *Bryophila perla*, which I should be glad to exchange for larvæ of *Anarta Myrtilli* or pupæ of *S. Ocellatus*.—W. OATES, *Burley, Leeds; September 22.*

Something more about Scotch Edusæ.—The morning of Saturday, the 12th inst., was very fine, and so thought the butterflies. Accordingly down the shore I sallied, intending to pay a visit to a certain field, where I fancied I should most likely meet with *C. Edusa*: nor was I mistaken. I had scarcely reached the field, when a beautiful *Edusa* gladdened my eyes, which, after a short but exciting run, became an inmate of my collecting-box. But I perceived all the good things were not for me alone: another entomologist was a-field, who had not been idle, as he showed me a couple of male *Edusæ* which he had taken an hour or two before. So, without loss of

time, I went into the field, and began marching regularly from end to end, on the *qui vive* for anything extraordinary. All the common butterflies were in abundance, attracted, I presume, by the brilliant yellow flowers of the *Chrysanthemum segetum*, which flourished in profusion; almost entirely concealing the withered stalks of the potatoes, the rightful occupants of the field. I had not continued my perambulations long, ere, to my delight, I saw *Edusa* fluttering along, her lustrous wings rivalling the gaudy tints of the surrounding flowers. Fearless of coming evil, she rested for a moment upon the petals of an "ox-eye," and sipped the delicious nectar, but "with one fell swoop the ruthless net descended," my finger and thumb pressed upon the thorax, and all was over. Let no tender-hearted maiden, on reading this, shed tears of pity—useless tears, for, though the pretty flutterer's life was cut short a day or two at most, shall she not, phoenix-like, rise from her ashes, and (in the pages of the 'Intelligencer') be handed down to distant ages as the first female *Colias Edusa* captured in Scotland. Within an hour and a quarter I took four specimens, two males and two females, which, with the two males taken on the same day by another collector, and the two previously captured by myself (see Int. vol. ii. pp. 180, 188) amount to eight specimens taken at Southernness. Including that got in Kirkmahoe, and the seven taken near Glencaple Quay (curiously enough all males), there is a total of sixteen specimens obtained this season, in the neighbourhood of Dumfries. On Monday I again proceeded to the scene of my former captures. The day was unfavorable, sky overcast, no sunshine, — consequently very few butterflies on the wing; yet I did not altogether despair of getting something to redeem the day's excursion from being "flat, stale and unprofitable." I saw,—what shall I say? Well I will call it *Helice*, though it was exceedingly

like *Hyale*. Wildly *Helice* flew, and wildly I ran, but wings are much more efficient aids to progression than legs, and I was soon left far behind. I did not give in, however, but followed at a respectful distance, and under the belief that I had marked the place where *Helice* alighted—among some turnips dripping with dew—I cautiously walked up, but nothing did I see. All that I got by my eagerness to obtain the object of my admiration was a thorough wetting up to my knees.—W. S. THORBURN, *Bank House, Troqueer, near Dumfries*; September 22.

Stock exhausted.—I have received so many applications for *M. Cinxia*, *C. Flavicornis* and *T. subtusa* that I shall not be able to supply one-third of the requests of those who have offered insects in return. I hope those correspondents who have not received a reply from me will conclude that all my stock of duplicates is exhausted.—J. LINTON, *Mount Trafford, Eccles, Manchester*; Sept. 22.

Captures at Plymouth.—On Tuesday last a fine male specimen of *H. Hispidus* was brought me, taken at a lamp the night before. I have also taken lately at lamps, *L. cespitis*, *L. Testacea*, *O. Upsilon*, *S. Flavicincta* (abundantly), *E. fuscantaria*, *E. Angularia*, &c. *C. Edusa* has occurred here freely: I have a few duplicates of it.—E. LETHBRIDGE, 40, *Old Town Street, Plymouth*; Sept. 19.

Larva of Vanessa Polychloros.—You may remember that I mentioned to you that I had taken *Vanessa Polychloros* larvæ on *Pyrus Aria* and a *Salix* this year, and you remarked that it was the first time you had heard of their feeding on anything but elm. A correspondent near Maidstone has since informed me that he also found a brood upon a willow for the first time this season.—REV. HUGH A. STOWELL, *Faversham*; September 19.

Ennomos fuscantaria.—I took a female specimen of this insect at a street lamp on the 17th inst.—W. THOMPSON,

4, Dutton's Buildings, Mill Street, Crewe; September 21.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having a few superfluous specimens of *Halias Clorana*, *Peronea rufana* and *cristana*, and *Simaethis Pariana*, I shall be glad to exchange them for the species numbered in the Appendix to Stainton's 'Manual,' 31, 34, 38, 44, 112, 113, 124, 210, 284, 315, 316, 386, 399, 438, or for *Pericallia Syringaria*, *Epione parallellaria*, *Coremia Ligustraria*, *Peronea Caledoniana*.—S. HILL, 2, Ann's Place, Wilmington Square, Clerkenwell; September 12.

Carpocapsa splendana.—Now the acorns begin to fall from the oaks, and whoever wants fine specimens of *Carpocapsa splendana* should collect a quantity of them,—not next week, but this. The reason for present action is that the greater number of the acorns now down contain each a larva of the moth, the fall being prematurely induced by the gastronomic exertions of the tenant. When a man's house is about to fall he quits it to ensure his safety; not so the inhabitant of the acorn, who wishes for nothing better, when he is fed to the full, than that his dwelling may go down with a run, carrying him with it. Otherwise it would be no easy matter for him to descend from the top of an oak to the ground, but by the means provided he comes down in safety, and soon sets about providing for the further necessities of his existence by eating his way out and spinning himself up in some secure place for a long winter's sleep. If the gathering of the acorns be delayed until the crop falls, then it is obvious that a much greater and useless trouble must be taken, for the larger portion will be without tenants. Another species, *C. amplana*, feeds in the South of Europe on the edible chestnuts, and it is not improbable the larvæ might be found in this country if the chestnuts were examined when they begin to fall.—J. W. DOUGLAS, Lee; September 28.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I am quite overwhelmed with applications, and my store being already exhausted, I hope those gentlemen whose letters I am unable to answer will not think me wanting in courtesy.—W. H. HARWOOD, Colchester; September 28.

[Our correspondents should bear in mind that an offer of duplicate Lepidoptera which includes any of the less common species is pretty sure to produce from 80 to 100 applications; offers of Coleoptera from 40 to 60. We are never surprised at entomologists being overwhelmed with applications, but each new correspondent appears thunderstruck at the result of his announcement.]

ORTHOPTERA.

Locust near Brighton.—I can now add another to the already numerous notices of the capture of *Gryllus migratorius*. The other morning, when proceeding to a clover field near Hove, I met a gentleman of my acquaintance bearing something lively in his pocket-handkerchief, which he informed me he believed to be a locust. As I was rather incredulous, and expressed my belief that it might be an *Acheta viridissima*, he cautiously untied the handkerchief and showed me the nether extremity of the insect. A glance was enough,—it certainly was a locust. He then directed me to the locality where he took the insect (which was in a stubble-field), and informed me that there was another locust in the same field, which, from its exceeding rapidity and watchfulness, he was unable to capture. I accordingly spent about half-an-hour searching for the "illustrious stranger," but was unsuccessful. Since then the gentleman has kindly presented me with his specimen, and, although no Orthopterist, I am very glad to possess a locust captured in England.—ROLAND TRIMEN, 34, Montpelier Road, Brighton; Sept. 20.

Gryllus migratorius.—This species is of constant occurrence on the south coast.

I have taken it as long ago as 1848 at Herne Bay, where it was quite plentiful in that year, and I understood that specimens are of frequent occurrence about Margate.—E. C. RYE, 14, King's Parade, Chelsea.

HYMENOPTERA.

Sirex gigas.—I have just received an enormous specimen of this fine insect from Ramsbury, in Wiltshire, where I am told it is common: it is also to be found near Esher, Claremont, in July.—E. C. RYE, 14, King's Parade, Chelsea.

COLEOPTERA.

Captures of Coleoptera.—About a month ago, somewhat to my surprise, I saw and speedily captured a specimen of *Bembidium quinque-striatum* on the parapet of a bridge which crosses the railway near this. As this is the season for the examination of old trees, I may (for the encouragement of beginners) mention what one tree in this park has supplied me with at different times:—*Opilus mollis*, *Thanasimus formicarius*, which I bred from larvæ obtained in the tree, the pretty *Anobium pertinax*, the bores of which are distinguishable from those of *A. tessellatum* (which abound in the tree) by their smaller size. This species is remarkable for its neat appearance and the yellow down at the base of the thorax. While searching for this insect I dug out some small Elaters, which Mr. Janson kindly determined to be *Ampedus subcarinatus* of Germar; it was afterwards taken by Mr. S. Stevens near Tooting. I lost more than one by its activity in springing. Other commoner things of course occur in the tree, and under it, by sweeping, I have taken three specimens of *Euglenes oculatus* and *Malachius rubricollis* in abundance. A neighbouring tree produced *Tomicus villosus* in its roots and *Conopalpus testaceus* on its bark; and from another, also very close to the first, I last year beat a pair of

Trinodes hirtus and *Throscus dermes-toides*, which I do not meet with elsewhere in the neighbourhood.—GEORGE GUYON, Richmond, Surrey; Sept. 22.

Captures of Coleoptera.—Since last July I have taken the following species, among others:—

Onthophagus ovatus,	} At	Dover.
Galeruca Tanaceti,		
Silpha lavigata (abundant),		
Chlænus vestitus,	} Battersea	Fields.
Onthophagus medius,		
Elaphrus riparius,		
Hoplia argentea,		
Carabus cancellatus,		
Aromia moschata,	} Coombe	Wood.
Lamia nubila,		
Callidium Alni,		
Clytus Arietis (abundant),		
Cistela ceramboides,	} Hunger-	ford.
„ murina,		
Necrophorus Humator,		
„ Vespillo,		
„ Sepultor,		
„ Mortuorum,	} Darent.	
„ Vestigator,		
Strangalia elongata,		
Endomychus coccineus,		
Rhagium Inquisitor,	} Darent.	
Toxotus meridianns,		

—E. C. RYE, 14, King's Parade, Chelsea.

Nearly ready,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF
THE NATURAL HISTORY OF
THE TINEINA,
CONTAINING
LITHOCOLLETIS, PART I.

BY

H. T. STAINTON, assisted by PROFESSOR
ZELLER and J. W. DOUGLAS.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 54.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

LOCUSTS.

So numerous have been the communications we have received announcing the captures of specimens of *Gryllus migratorius* that we have been obliged to desist from publishing them. Though the comet has not come, the locusts have; several hundreds appear to have been captured, and no doubt many more have escaped detection. They have not been confined to the South-Eastern part of our island, but have been also met with in the North and West. Yorkshire has distinguished itself especially as a locust-detecting county, some have occurred in Scotland, and Devonshire and even Ireland have likewise furnished specimens. In the Emerald Isle, indeed, one obligingly attended at Dublin during the meeting of the British Association, and allowed itself to be exhibited to the admiring savans.

But is the locust the only southern species of the *Orthoptera* which has visited our coasts this year? A semi-tropical heat may well have produced other wonders, yet none have been recorded. A Sicilian species, *Odontura serrata*, has been found this season at Glogau, and is it not more than probable that a real collector of grass-

hoppers in this country might have found something quite as extraordinary?

The fact seems to be that we have no Orthopterists in this country, and that consequently nothing short of a locust attracts the attention here. We presume "they manage these things better in France."

Why should not grasshoppers be made the subject of a collection as much as longicorn beetles? The long, slender form is common to both classes of insects, and though the grasshoppers proper can hardly be said to be distinguished by the *length* of the antennæ, they make up behind for what they want in front, and by their well-developed hind legs surely have some claims to attention.

The time has been when *Noctuæ* and *Geometræ* of unusual occurrence have haunted our woods and lanes unnoticed, though at that time Camberwell Beauties and Death's Heads were noticed and marvelled at; now, the more inconspicuous Lepidopterous fry are as eagerly sought as the larger and more striking species, and no doubt the time will come when a new or rare grasshopper will be made much of, and attract more attention in the "World

of Insects" than a score of locusts. The very fact of locusts being so recorded as has been the case this year speaks volumes for the low state of Orthopterology amongst us.

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WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road;

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice

will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. H., COLCHESTER.—*Sirex Juvenus*, tolerably common.

H. T. T.—To rear larvæ from the eggs, it is almost essential that they be supplied with food in a growing state.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Duplicate Butterflies.—Having several spare specimens of—

Limenitis Sibilla,

Polyommatus Corydon,

„ *Adonis*, and

Gonepteryx Rhamni,

I shall be glad to exchange for either—

Erebia Blandina,

„ *Cassiope*,

Cænonympha Davus,

Melitæa Cinxia,

Polyommatus Artaxerxes,

Steropes Paniscus,

Pamphila Actæon.

— G. FISHER, jun., 21, New Church Street, Edgeware Road.

Captures of Lepidoptera near London during the present Season, with Note on Larva of Colias Hyale.—The following list comprises my best insects only, many species being omitted as occurring generally. When no other locality is given, West Wickham Wood is intended.

Hensimene fimbriana. By beating oaks at Darenth. April.

**Brephos parthenias*. Flying in the sunshine. April.

Lobophora lobularia. On birch boles and palings. May.

Notodonta Carmelita. On birch boles at Shirley. May.

Notodonta Dictæoides. On birch boles at West Wood. May.

* „ Camelina. On birch boles; two pairs in cop. May.

Ennomos illustraria. On oak trunk. May.

Nola cristulalis. On oak trunk. May.

*Pachytenemia hippocastanaria. Flying over heath in the evening. May.

Chærocampa porcellus. Downs near Croydon. June.

Ino Statices. Flying in the sunshine (Horsell). June.

Polyommatus Ægon. Heath near Horsell. June.

Euthemonia Russula. Heathy places. June.

*Orgyia gonostigma. Bred; and taken by means of female at Wimbledon Common. June.

Thecla W-album. Bred from pupa found on wych elms. June.

Zeuzera Æsculi. Various squares in town. July. Breeds in lilac, privet, ash, whitethorn, &c.

Acronycta leporina. Birch bole at Balcombe, Sussex. July.

„ Ligustri. At sugar.

Halias Quercana. This species comes freely to sugar: saw four one night.

Trochilium cynipiforme. Hyde Park. July.

Ceratopacha Or. At sugar. June and July.

„ duplaris. At sugar. July.

Triphæna fimbria. Bred from larvæ found feeding at night on birches.

Apatura Iris. Flying around oaks at Balcombe. July.

*Thecla Quercus. Flying around oaks at Balcombe. July.

Abrostola urticæ. Attracted by light.

Noctua Rhomboidea. At sugar (Reigate). August.

*Dosithea Ornataria. Chalk hills near Reigate. August.

*Polyommatus Adonis, Corydon and Agestis. Chalk hills near Reigate. August.

Anarta Myrtili. Flying in the sunshine; full-fed larva feeding on *Calluna vulgaris* at same time.

*Colias Edusa. Flying over clover fields at Reigate Hill.

„ Hyale. Flying over clover fields at Reigate Hill, August 25. A female of this species deposited some eggs on my setting-board, although I had poisoned her with oxalic acid; they duly hatched in five days, and have since fed on *Medicago sativa*, *Trifolium repens* and *T. subterraneum*; they are now feeding on the last-named plant. They are of a yellowish green colour; head small in proportion to the body. When in a state of repose they lie along the middle of the leaf's superior surface, so that at night, when the leaf closes (as most, if not all, the *Trifolii* do), they are quite inclosed by its segments, showing the all-wise provision of our Creator, in guiding the delicate larva to seek such a beautiful and effectual domicile, from the cold, cutting winds it would otherwise be exposed to: the edges of the leaves meeting quite close together, they appear almost hermetically sealed in. They appear to have the power of ejecting their excrement with some degree of force, for although they never leave the food-plant, being very sluggish in their habits, I find it nearly an inch above them, adhering to the glass lid of the breeding-cage, which by chance had a little spun silk on it. Of those insects marked * I possess duplicates, and should be glad to hear from any one possessing the following:—

Thecla Pruni,

„ Betulæ,

Polyommatus Salmacis,

Pamphila Actæon,

Orgyia cænosa,

Trichiura Cratægi,

Lasiocampa Trifolii,

Notodonta trepida,

„ Chaonia,

„ Dodonæa,

Or any local species. I am now breeding

the third brood this year of *Noto-donta ziezæ*! — WILLIAM HENRY TUGWELL, 112, Cheapside, London; September 8.

Rhopalocera in North Lancashire.—It perhaps may interest some of our local entomologists to know that this county has produced this year some which had never been known or noted at all so far North, such as *Thecla Betulæ*, of which four specimens have fallen to my lot; *Lasiommata Ægeria* has been in plenty; this latter insect used to abound here, and had disappeared for the last twenty years; *Argiolus*, *Agestis* and *Alsus* also in some plenty, and two of *Edusa* have been taken on our coast; *Atalanta* has been in profusion, though it had not appeared in numbers since 1847. It is somewhat strange that *Antiopa*'s appearance is synchronous with that of *Atalanta*: I was only remarking to a young friend of mine to look out for *V. Antiopa*, and he has twice since struck at a fine specimen, at rest on some flowers, and missed it. *C-album* has also occurred near here, and *Rhamni* in plenty.—J. B. HODGKINSON, 30, Fishergate Hill, Preston; September 19.

Food of Vanessa Polyehloros.—Mr. Jenner, of Lewes, informs me that he took a brood of the larvæ of this insect feeding on the aspen (*Populus tremula*): the perfect insects present no difference from ordinary specimens.—C. B. NEWMAN, 7, York Grove, Peckham, S.E.

Food of Polyehloros Larvæ.—I have taken broods on the following trees this season:—pear, cherry, willow, birch and apple, but none on elm, nor have I seen any feeding on that tree.—E. T. SILVESTER, Pound Hill, Worth, Sussex.

Natural History of Nemotois Dumerilellus.—The case, which is very similar to that of *Nemotois Violellus*, is found in spring (April) on the dry slopes of our Douanberg, so well wooded above: it

keeps much concealed on the ground amongst grass and other low plants, especially where *Hieracium Pilosella* grows abundantly. The larva does not appear very particular in its eating, and devours readily the blossoms of several low plants. In captivity they first gnawed the lower and rather dry leaves of *Hieracium Pilosella*, afterwards I offered them the blossoms of several early flowering plants, *Gentiana verna*, *Anemone nemorosa*, and later *Helianthemum vulgare*, which they ate with avidity. They were always very sluggish and well concealed. In the beginning of June they assumed the pupa state, when the cases were almost buried in the earth or amongst the roots of grass, so that only one end of the case was visible. The perfect insects appear towards the end of June; our two specimens came out on the 23rd and 25th of June. As in *Nemotois Violellus*, the pupa-skin protrudes a long way out of the case. Probably the larva of *Nemotois Dumerilellus* feeds in autumn, in a juvenile form, in the fructification of some low plants perhaps of *Hieracium*, and afterwards forms a case in which it winters on the ground.—OTTMAR HOFMANN, Ratisbon; September 1.

Hipparehia Semele and Phragmatobia fuliginosa.—Having duplicates of these species I shall be glad to exchange for any of the commoner south country butterflies, such as *P. Machaon*, *G. Rhamni*, *L. Ægeria*, *H. Tithonus*, and any of the Fritillaries, except *Selene*, any of the Lycænidae, except *Phlæas* and *Alexis*, and any of the Hesperidae, except *Tages*. As this is my first exchange, and I have no boxes, applicants will be kind enough to send boxes. Pupæ of *Machaon* would be equally acceptable with the perfect insect.—W. S. THORBURN, Bank House, Troqueer, Dumfries; Sept. 28.

Arge Galathea and Pamphila Linea.—I have duplicates of these species, which I should be glad to exchange for any of

the species numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,' 5, 11, 21, 25, 38, 40, 41, 66, or 178.—F. H. FAWKES, *Eton College, Windsor*; Sept. 26.

Lithosia Muscerda.—I have duplicates of this insect and also of the species numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,' 85, 161, 170, 231, 232, 237, 238, 241, 244, 248, 251, 252, 296, 399, 478, and I have also a few *Pionca stramentalis*. I am in want of the species numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,' 34, 42, 43, 44, 45, 59, 62, 66, 67, 70, 71, 75, 76, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 100, 101, 102, 108, 112, 113, &c.—W. WINTER, *Ranworth, Blofield, Norfolk*; Sept. 25.

Lithosia Complana.—You may add Dover to the few localities for this species: I took the larva there last spring, and the perfect insect duly made its appearance. — W. C. TURNER, 33, *Bermondsey Square, Southwark*.

How to rear the Death's Head.—I have been very successful in breeding *Acherontia Atropos*; the method I have adopted is this: I feed the larvæ in large flower-pots half-filled with light mould for them to effect their transformations in; after they have been under ground ten days, I take them out, and put them in pots partly filled with mould and sand, and well drained. I keep them in a warm room, and well saturate them with water once a week; to keep up the moisture I put damp moss over them every third day. In this way I have bred fourteen as fine specimens as ever were seen, some of them $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the wing. One of them was only three weeks from the larva going under ground to the appearance of the perfect insect, but I find a month about the average time. It is time that entomologists should be on the look out for *A. saucia* and *A. australis*: I took a few specimens of both a fortnight ago.—H. ROGERS, *Freshwater, Isle of Wight*; Sept. 30.

Vanessa Antiopa.—A specimen was caught in the garden of Little Oakley

Rectory, Harwich, Essex, on the 18th of August last, and is now in the collection of a young Etonian.—H. T. STANTON; October 3.

Sphinx Ligustri.—Having a few dozen pupæ of this insect, I shall be glad to exchange them for specimens or larvæ of *Lasiocampa Rubi*, *E. Plantaginis*, *P. Fuliginosa*, *T. Batis*, or pupæ of *C. Elpenor* and *Eriogaster Lanestris*.—T. COOPER, *Stone Bridge, Tottenham*; October 2.

Failure of Sugar.—A correspondent in the last number of the 'Intelligencer' complains of the sugar not bringing him sport since last July. I have found the same to be my case, at least I may say that I have considered three or four moths a very good night's work. I should attribute the failure of the sugar bait to the luxuriance of wild flowers, which have this year been so very plentiful. Of late I have taken a very great number on the blossoms of the ivy, which is now with us, as a correspondent says it is at Faversham, "in its fullest luxuriance of bloom."—W. LANGLEY, *Ganarew, Monmouth*.

HYMENOPTERA.

Sirex Juvenecus.—A few evenings since I took a fine female of this species at sugar, placed on the trees for moths. It seemed to enjoy the repast.—ROBERT COOK, 79, *Long Westgate, Scarborough*; September 22.

COLEOPTERA.

Nebria complanata.—Coleopterists who have not got *N. complanata* can be supplied (as far as eighty specimens go), if they will send their boxes to me, addressed to the College, Cheltenham. The specimens are in fine condition, taken last Saturday, at their headquarters, Crwmllyn Burrows, Swansea.—REV. T. A. MARSHALL.

YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The September meeting of this Society was held on Monday, the 7th inst., at Mr. Hind's, 25, Gillygate.

Mr. Robinson was elected a member.

Mr. R. Anderson, after detailing the success which he had had in a recent entomological excursion in Essex, exhibited some of the insects which he had obtained either by capture or exchange. Amongst them were the following:—*C. Edusa*, *T. Betulae*, *S. Fuciformis*, *E. Versicolora*, *B. Notha* and *E. Angularia*.

Mr. B. J. Moore exhibited specimens of *P. Arion*.

Mr. Robinson exhibited a specimen of *C. Hyalc* which he had captured near York. He took it about the latter end of May, and from that circumstance it was naturally inferred that it had hybernated. Mention is made of the time of its capture, because, in the 'Manual,' p. 17, it is not stated to appear during the spring months, but in VIII (August), and is not named as an hybernating insect. He also exhibited *P. trepida*, which he had captured off a stall in the Market Place, it being no doubt attracted by the light.

Mr. Prest exhibited some fine specimens of *V. Atalanta*.

Mr. Hind exhibited *Trochilium Myopaformc*.

Mr. Helstrop exhibited a very singular variety of *A. Caja*, also *T. Derasa* and *T. Fimbria*, &c.

Mr. Young exhibited an interesting specimen of *E. Tiliaria*.

Through the kindness of Mr. Birchall, of Dublin, several of the members were indebted for specimens of *A. Minos*, as he most kindly forwarded a number of that insect to Mr. Hind to be distributed amongst the members; and the latter

gentleman did not fail to carry out his wishes to the greatest satisfaction of the Society, whose members were unanimous in giving a vote of thanks to the donor.

After an interesting discussion upon various topics of interest to the Society, the meeting adjourned until the first Monday in October.—ROBERT ANDERSON, *Secretary, Coney Street, York*.

CHELSEA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—

Mr. Herbert F. Gibbs has removed to 27, Upper Manor Street, Chelsea, S.W., where the meetings of the Chelsea Entomological Society will be held in future, and where all communications respecting the same society are to be sent.

THE MANCHESTER ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY (the preliminary meeting of which is noticed in Intell. No. 36, p. 79) still continues to hold its meetings every alternate Wednesday evening, and is, I am happy to say, progressing favourably. The last meeting night (September 23) was rendered peculiarly interesting by the exhibition of Mr. T. Hague's hybrid specimens of *S. Populi* and *ocellatus*, as also a very fine specimen of the same by Mr. John Smith, of Salford.—CHARLES CAMPBELL, *Secretary, 37, Stonehewer Street; September 29*.

PUPA-DIGGING.

A correspondent writes, "In the 'Manual,' when you come to the *Geometrae*, will you kindly give all the information you can relative to the *pupa* of each species? Among the *Noctuidae* the pupae of many species were not even noticed;

and now, in these digging days, every little scrap of intelligence respecting the size and shape of pupa, the place in which it generally deposits itself, whether it be one which ordinarily is to be met with at the trunk or in the crevices of the bark of the trees it feeds upon, or whether its habits are such as to involve the still more mysterious process of 'raking' before it can be obtained; all these little facts will be very welcome."

I have no doubt that such information as is here asked for would be found very serviceable to many a pupa-digger, but certainly the limits of space would prevent the introduction of such matter into the pages of the forthcoming volume of the 'Manual;' besides I have no experience as a pupa-digger, and such information would come much better direct from some successful trowel-plyer. Why should not some practical operator give a series of communications to the 'Intelligencer' on that important subject?—
H. T. STAINTON; *Sept. 25.*

PRESERVING DRAGON-FLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I have been trying Dr. Hagen's plan for preserving the colours in the bodies of dragon-flies, but either from a defect in the method itself or from some clumsiness on my part, I have as yet signally failed. In the first place, I found it no easy matter to pass a thread stout enough to be of service through the delicate body of the insect without tearing it to pieces, and after the operation I have found the colours go off nearly as much as before.

I am much impressed with a sense of the importance of discovering some easy

method for preserving the colours of these beautiful insects in their integrity, as I am sure they would be much more prized than they are, if such a method could be devised. I am not much associated with collectors, and therefore cannot tell how the result is usually obtained; but it appears that the one stated above, and the old plan of disemboweling are the only methods in use, and, from my experience, very unsatisfactory.

Dr. Hagen, I know, recommends catching the insects before they have gratified their carnivorous propensities,—a feat which he seems to think by no means difficult; but surely the doctor must think that entomologists are all men of capital; and have nothing to do but be ever "on the wing," watching for the escapement from his watery home some gorgeous member of this order, and boxing him ere he has had time to get his breakfast. I must say that my experience of entomologists is rather different, and it leads me to the conclusion that they must catch insects when they can get them, and consequently, if we cannot hit upon some better plan of preservation, we must be content to have our specimens of Neuroptera black, and brown, and dingy.

But is it impossible to remedy the evil? Are none of your correspondents in possession of a secret which they would divulge for the special behalf of Neuropterists, and thus facilitate the study of this most interesting order,—for interesting it certainly is? For my own part, when I see the dragon-fly skimming the pool, or quivering in the bright beams of a July sun, I think that Nature has not a sight of more genuine beauty to present her fondest admirers.

Yours, &c.,

C. D. S.

*Camberwell,
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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 55.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.

OBSERVATION AND INFERENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Isle of Wight writes, "The farmers about here are predicting a very severe winter." We are not going to discuss the causes which have induced the Vectisian agriculturists to arrive at this conclusion; we have ourselves before now been guilty of predicting cold weather which has not come to pass, and therefore are shy of hazarding conjectures as to the future; but we cannot shut our eyes to a fact which we have not only noticed ourselves, but to which our correspondents in various parts of the country have likewise called our attention.

It is a well-known fact that many insects pass the winter in the larva state: these larvæ feed in autumn and spring (some indeed feed also through the winter, but the greater part of them are then fasting). Now if we consider the case of a larva which is hatched in September and is to be full-fed in May, it is evident that so much of its growth has to take place before the winter, and so much after. Now, in this climate, our winter is essentially a variable quantity,—it varies both in intensity and duration. A few years ago it set in with great severity in the

middle of February, and the snow which then fell was not all melted at the end of March; hence larvæ which had been reckoning on that period of six weeks for the purpose of feeding up must have been disappointed.

Now what is it that we observe at the present time? Simply this; that the larvæ of one particular genus of small moths (*Coleophora*), known by their case-making propensities, many of which are in the habit of passing the winter in a juvenile state, have this season already attained an unusual degree of development. One correspondent writes, "Is — double-brooded? I find the larvæ nearly full-fed." Another says, "The larvæ of — are already much larger than I ever remember to have seen them in autumn." Clearly, then, these larvæ are doing their spring work before the winter (like the industrious boy, who, afraid of being late in the morning, learns his lesson over-night); and it is evident that, should the months of February and March be again a season of ice and snow, the larvæ of which we are speaking will be fully prepared for it. Now the rapid growth of these larvæ, which is actually leading to the detection of several species which hitherto, from their small size in autumn, had

escaped observation, may mainly be caused by the fact that we have had an unusually hot summer; and though of course, if the expected severe winter should come, there will be no lack of persons ready to say, "I told you so; I was sure of it when I saw the *Coleophora* larvæ so large last autumn," all that their size proves to us is, what *has taken place*.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. CRANSTON, MARSTON.—1, *Cosmia diffinis*; 3, *Gonoptera Libatrix*; 2, cannot make out. We answered your letter, but our reply came back "Not known as directed." What is your post town?

J. J., JUN.—The larva sent appears to be that of *Dasycera sulphurella*. It is nearly full-grown. Unfortunately most of the rotten-wood feeding larvæ are very similar.

E. W. B., IPSWICH.—The larva of *Nepticula gratosella* mines the leaves of the hawthorn, but has not yet been distinguished from other hawthorn-feeding larvæ of the genus *Nepticula*.

H. A.—Many thanks for the second batch of the *Coleophora* larva.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Coleophora Larvæ.—Owing to the unusual development of the larvæ of this genus this autumn, it is a very favourable opportunity for finding species that are generally rare, and I hope all our collectors are on the alert to improve the golden opportunity now offered them. Mr. Shield has collected many of the birch-feeder which has a case like that of *Limosipennella*, and Herr Schmid, of Frankfort, has fallen in with the birch-feeder which has a case like that of *Siccifolia*; Mr. Gorham has met with a singular large case on the leaves of *Cnicus palustris* (the case is not unlike a gigantic case of *Solitariella*); from Herr

Mühlig, of Frankfort, I have also received the case of another new birch-feeder.—H. T. STAINTON; *October 5.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A specimen was taken a few days ago by a lady in this town, but, having put it under a glass to watch its motions, it soon deprived itself, by its flutterings, of its beauty, completely spoiling the ends of its wings and rubbing all the down off the thorax. It is now, however, in very good hands.—R. TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport*; *October 3.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Since my last communication of the 27th September (Intell. No. 53, p. 4), I have taken three *S. Convolvuli*, attracted by the white *Petunia*,—two males with fore wings much shattered and one female in perfect condition, dark and strongly marked.—H. D'ORVILLE, *Alphington, near Exeter*; *October 9.*

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I write to record the capture of a pretty fine specimen of *S. Convolvuli*; it was taken by a friend, who very kindly sent it to us. We have taken another *Colias Edusa*, and it was also captured with a straw hat while out partridge shooting.—G. F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; *Oct. 5.*

Captures near Ashford.—Three specimens of *Sphinx Convolvuli* caught, and one bred from a pupa found exposed on the grass. Two specimens of *C. Edusa* and two of *C. Cardui*. I have also taken, by digging, &c., the following pupæ:—

Ægeria apiformis (12). In trunks of poplars.

C. Vinula (2). On trunks of poplars, near the bottom.

C. Bifida (4). Under the bark of poplars.

C. furcula (6). Under the bark of willow.

S. Ocellatus (12). Willow and apple.

S. Tiliæ (3). Ehn.

S. Populi (2). Poplar.

—A. RUSSELL, *Ashford, Kent*; *Oct. 6.*

Grapta C-album.—I have several duplicates of *Grapta C-album*, and should be glad to send sets of them for single specimens of any of the following:—*C. Hyale*, *A. Cratægi*, *A. Iris*, *M. Cinxia*, *S. Panniscus*.—J. MERRIN, *Gloucester*; *Oct. 5.*

Larva of V. Polychloros.—In confirmation of your correspondent, the Rev. Hugh A. Stowell, as to *V. Polychloros* feeding on willow, I would mention that I have shaken this autumn several small larvæ from both willow and sallow, which, on comparison with a brood of *V. Polychloros* I have feeding on elm, appear to correspond exactly.—IBID.

Phragmatobia Fuliginosa.—I had the luck to rear from one pair of Ruby Tigers about eighty-five eggs, which were deposited on the 24th of May, and came to life on the 3rd of June: they were full-fed and spun up about the end of the same month, and came out from the 16th to the 20th of July. Some of the earliest that came out laid eggs on the 19th, and I have now on hand about 300 of the caterpillars. I have had six out of this brood that spun up and came out about the middle of August, but the others, to all appearance, are going to hibernates. I shall be glad to exchange either caterpillars or moths for *A. Cardamines*, *C. Cardui*, or any of the Fritillaries, the Buff-tip, the Scarlet Tiger, &c. I have also *V. Atalanta*, which I will exchange for anything of equal value.—GEORGE HUDSON, 27, *Stansfield Row, Burley, near Leeds*; *October 6.*

Captures of Lepidoptera this Summer.—I took a fine pair of *Colias Edusa* on the bank of the South-Eastern Railway, near Brockley, about the middle of August, not more than twenty yards from each other. I took six specimens of *C. Cardui* on some waste ground near the Surrey Canal, Peckham. In a field near Peckham Grove, I took five specimens of *V. Polychloros*, in good order; they were at rest on the trunks of some willows; I saw at least six or seven more.

I have taken about fifteen or twenty of *Trochilium Myopæforme* in my own garden.—RICHARD HARRISON, 1, *South Place, Grange Road, Bermondsey; Oct. 4.*

Stock exhausted.—Having received twenty-eight boxes, applying for my indifferent specimens of *Thecla Betulæ*, and as I am still receiving letters on the subject, I am compelled to say that my stock is now quite exhausted, and that a few correspondents who neither sent nor offered boxes have been necessarily passed over. My address is now—W. D. CROTCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-mare; October 5.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera, indicated by the following numbers in the 'Manual' list:—29, 34, 41, 62, 67, 71, 73, 129, 388, 396, 484. *Desiderata*:—69, 146, 215, 218, 219, 229, 250, 296, 314, 325, 326, 341, 378, 387, 392, 395, 397, 400, 401, 405, 406, 407, 419, 433, 434, 450, 454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 460, 464, 477, 482, 488.—W. P. HADFIELD, *Newark, Notts; October 5.*

Patent Larvæ-Boxes.—Having a few of my much admired larvæ-boxes, mentioned in the 'Substitute,' p. 165, I shall be most happy to exchange them for any of the following insects in good condition. The numbers are those in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—3, 4, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 31, 34, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 59, 62, 63, 66, 77, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, *Trochilium* any, 110, 115, 122, 124, 127, 137, 140, 166, 167, 177, 179, 182, 196, 197, 198, 202 or 203.—W. H. LATCHFORD, 1, *Plumber's Place, Clerkenwell.*

Insects for Exchange.—I have specimens of the following for exchange. The numbers are those in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—11, 19, 20, 21, 33, 40, 41, 46, 51, 58, 164, 218, 226, 235, 292, 296, 324, 358, 362, 408, 450, 468, 482. My wants are numerous: applicants had better state what they have to spare.—J. B. HODGKINSON, 30, *Fishergate Hill, Preston.*

Duplicates.—I have the following in duplicate, viz.:—

P. Arion (1),
T. W-album (bred),
P. Plumigera „
C. Curtula „
N. Trepida „
N. Dodonæa „
N. Cucullina „
P. Palpina, ♀ „
C. Castrensis, ♀ „
C. Ridens „
T. Miniosa „
P. Dysodea „
C. Ligustraria,
C. Vernaria (bred),
E. Absynthiaria „

I am in want of the following:—

T. Pruni,
A. Atropos,
S. Bombylifomis,
T. Myopæformis,
T. Culiciformis,
T. Formicæformis,
H. Sylvinus,
Z. Æsculi,
N. Dictæoides,
N. Carmelita,
L. Muscerda,
E. Cribrum,
L. Testudo,
A. Alni,
A. Strigosa,
A. Auricoma,
L. Obsoleta,
H. Hispida,
L. Cespitis,
A. Lunigera,
A. Ripæ,
A. Cinerea,
T. Subsequa,
D. Rubiginæa,
X. Crocægo,
T. Retusa,
C. Scrophulariæ,
C. Absinthii,
H. Dipsacca,
P. Bractea,
H. Sagittaria.

The duplicate species named above are all in the finest possible condition, being, with two exceptions, bred specimens.—REV. J. GREENE, 32, *Lower Pembroke Street, Dublin*.

Bad Success at Sugar.—Seeing a note from Mr. Walker in No. 53 of the 'Intelligencer,' complaining of the bad success he has had with sugar, may I suggest that the reason perhaps is the quality of the sugar he uses. I myself, by following a recipe given in Maunder's 'Treasury of Natural History,' was continually disappointed, and laid the fault to the locality. However, I have found the following recipe to be the best of the many I have tried, and it may be of service to some of your readers:—To one pint of porter add half a pound of the strongest obtainable raw sugar (Foots is the best); boil them together until a little dropped into a basin of cold water turns thick at the bottom. When cold add half a noggin of rum, bottle and cork closely. Can any of your numerous readers inform me of the best way of keeping the hyberuating larvæ, as *L. Quercus* and *Rubi*, and *O. potatoria*, through the winter?—R. TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport*; October 6.

Bad Success at Sugar.—I can quite sympathize with your correspondent who complains that the moths won't come to his sugar: for some time past my five miles' walk to and from my sugaring-place has been recompensed by such a catch as a couple of *A. Pyramidea*, *P. Meticulosa*, or *N. Xanthographa*; and my last expedition, made in company with a friend, resulted in our beholding one moth (probably *P. Meticulosa*) lazily disporting himself ten feet above our heads, among the branches of an oak. So much for sugaring. But I have taken refuge in pupa-digging: if the Noctuæ won't come to me I go to them, and for the last three weeks have availed myself of dinner-hours and half-holidays to ply both arms and legs vigorously at this

pursuit,—the latter carrying me at the rate of four or four and a half miles an hour to any tree or trees I have before fixed on, and the former using the trowel—not quite so vigorously, for fear of murder—when arrived at them. By this means I now possess 350 pupæ of various species; no doubt a very large per-centage will turn out *T. Cruda*, *Stabilis* and such like. Some are now coming out,—*A. Aprilina* and *E. Psittacata*,—but, unless my hopes are dried up, the revolving months may yet disclose some good Prominent, Kitten, or something else worth having. Unfortunately the rain has now stopped me, just as my back has learned to bend itself and my hands have become hardened; the latter qualification is a needful one for a digger; on the second day of my campaign, my right palm quite barked itself while barking a tree, in pursuit of a numerous family of Cossi hidden there. I will only add diggers should be cautious when at work at trees under which cattle are wont to rest: I was digging at such a tree not long ago, when, warned by a loud hum of a sortie of Aculeate Hymenoptera, I sprang to my feet to repel them, but, to my alarm, found myself the next instant lower than before: I rose again unhurt, but had any one been there to see, he might have thought I had been attempting to invest myself with a covering of that mixture which Indian Fakeers are said to delight in: this tumble, coupled with the crushing of a pupa of *Bifida*, made that a black day to me, otherwise I have been fortunate in all my excursions.—TALPA, *Exeter*; October 8.

Papilio Machaon in Somersetshire.—A few days ago a specimen of *P. Machaon* was caught at Portshead near here by Mr. Knight, of that place.—A. WADHAM, *Sidcot School, near Weston-super-Mare*; October 6.

Pupa-digging.—It may be of interest to some of your readers, and, I think, it is but a fitting tribute to the Prince of

Pupa-diggers, my friend Mr. Greene, to make known my success in this new field of entomological work. I find, on reference to my notes, that I started, trowel in hand, for my first day's "grub-hunting," as my friends and neighbours irreverently term it, on the 19th of September: I did little or nothing the first day, and I verily believe it was because I have always had a prejudice in favour of clean hands, which I begin to find must be with real entomologists of secondary importance. I did not heed Mr. Greene's warning, "Wear no gloves," and so I was sent home with nothing in my pockets. The next day I left my gloves at home, and I brought home forty-nine pupæ; on the 29th I got fifty-nine, and on two successive days I got twelve,—all from oaks. I don't know very much about pupæ yet, but I do know this, that I have got between thirty or forty pupæ of *D. Dodonæa* and three or four *P. trepida*, and I hope to do a great deal more before I exchange the trowel for the net and umbrella. I think that this is a sufficient proof of the importance of working hard during the autumn and winter months. I tremble when I think how my back ached at first, and I don't think my hands look so clean as they did of yore, but I am amply repaid when I look into my pupa-box; and I hope that next year I may be able to redeem my character with some of my newly-made acquaintances and correspondents in the matter of *T. W-album*: I may say that I had 120 letters of application for my small friend, and therefore I fear I must have made many people grumble not a little; but, if I live, I will try to do justice to all as far as I can in some way; and I may take this opportunity of stating that if any of my friends have not received their boxes again,—the reason is that I will not send them empty. I may add that I would recommend all pupa-searchers to look diligently on all the small ledges formed by the roots of large trees, on

which a little mould and moss have collected: such spots are not indicated in Mr. Greene's valuable paper, but I find from experience that they are the favourite winter residences of *D. Dodonæa*.—REV. HERBERT BREE, *Woolverstone, Ipswich*; October 9.

COLEOPTERA.

Lucanus Cervus near Kingston.—This magnificent beetle has been very abundant this year at Kingston. Should any of your correspondents be in want of the species, I shall be happy to supply them with it as long as my stock lasts.—C. R. SHEPPARD, at *George Long, Esq., Clapham Park, Clapham, Surrey*; Oct. 9.

HEMIPTERA.

Corizus hyoscyami.—I shall have great pleasure in sending specimens of this insect (taken in Devonshire) to all who send boxes with return postage.—E. C. RYE, 14, *King's Parade, Chelsea*.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the present term will be held on Tuesday, October 20, at 8 P.M. Any entomologists who are not already members, but wish to attend or to be elected, are requested to communicate with the President of the Society, the Rev. H. A. Pickard, of Christ Church.

GUENÉE'S 'GEOMETRÆ.'

ON this important subject I have received the following letter:—

"Les Châtellieres,
September 26, 1857.

"Dear Sir,—I wish I could inform you of the precise period when my two volumes of the *Geometræ* will be published, but I cannot yet enlighten you

on this point. My first volume is printed, and the plates are all ready, but the publisher will only bring out the volumes both together. The manuscript has long been delivered; but there have been delays, first, owing to a journey I made in the South of France, which suspended the correction of the proofs during two months, and latterly the publisher, instead of sending me a proof-sheet every three days, I hardly get one once a week. I have lately written to complain of this dawdling, and I hope he will hasten the publication; that depends entirely on him. I delayed answering your letter of the 2nd of September, in the hope that a more rapid issue of the proofs would take place, so that I might have informed you of the probable date of publication.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your devoted colleague,

A. GUENÉE."

The readers of the 'Intelligencer' will hence see that I am not waiting supinely till M. Guenée's volumes fall into my hands, but, by correspondence across the Channel, am doing my best to expedite the appearance of these volumes, on which the resumption of the 'Manual' depends. My readers may rest assured that I am quite as anxious to see No. 15 as they can possibly be.—H. T. STAINTON; *September 29.*

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

ON THE DOUBLE-BROODED ELACHISTÆ.

Referring to the remarks I penned on this subject in the second volume of the 'Intelligencer,' at p. 158, I now wish to call the attention of my readers to the following observations, which I have received from Professor Frey:—

"*Gleichenella*. Certainly I believe we have but one brood here: the larva in October is quite small, winters in the mine, and feeds in April and May. It remains a long time in the pupa state, and the perfect insects have appeared very irregularly during two months.

"*Magnificella* we have not. *E. Nobilella*, the larva of which I have often sought in vain, probably only appears once a year.

"*Albifrontella*. I know of only one brood; the insect is here very abundant, and I think I should have met with the second brood, did it occur.

"*Luticomella*. This species, which lives, not in the leaf,* but in the stem of the grass, and which I at first took for an *Oehsenheimeria*, probably occurs twice a year. The spring broods of the larva may be found in May, or even in April, producing moths in May and June. Herr Boll took a fresh specimen on the 2nd of August, 1855, so that I assume a second brood of the larva feeds in July. The habit of the larva is quite peculiar, differing from all the true *Elachistæ*.† With us it only occurs in *Dactylis glomerata*.

"*Cinereopunctella*. In 1854 I took a fresh female near Zurich, in the second half of August. Since I have bred *Cinereopunctella* plentifully here in May and June, I consider that a second brood is demonstrated.

"*Tetragonella*. Probably only single-brooded. The larva can be found here during nearly two months in the spring, and the moth is already on the wing, whilst the late larvæ are still feeding.

* Professor Frey is in error in stating that this larva does *not* feed in the leaf: it does so when young, but when more advanced in life it confines itself to the stem.—H. T. S.

† The habit of *Atricomella* is, I believe, quite similar.—H. T. S.

"*Quadrella*. Of this there should be but one brood. The larva grows slowly, and is to be found for a long period. I have taken the moth in May and up to the end of June, and I have bred stragglers as late as July.

"*Consortella* (i.e. the species which I call by that name) appears probably twice, since I have found a spring brood of the larva in April, and likewise a summer brood in July.

"*Zonariella* with us only occurs once, the larva in June and the imago in July.

"*Pollinariella* is common here in the perfect state in June: the larva feeds on *Brachypodium sylvaticum* in a long, large Lithocolletiform mine. I have never met with a specimen of a second brood. The moth keeps out for two months with us.

"*Adscitella*. The larva from April to far on in June, the moth appearing either in May or end of June, or, in shady places, not before July. There is but one brood.

"*Biatomella*. I have bred both broods here.

"*Ochreella*. I have often in vain sought for the larva.

"*Cygnipennella* certainly is double-brooded. The moth appears in April and May, and again, though much scarcer, at the latter end of August, quite fine.

"*Airæ*, but one brood. The larva from April to far on in June, the perfect insect flying from May to July."

Professor Frey then adds a list of the grasses, &c., on which he has found the larvæ of this genus:—

"*Carex montana*. E. Tetragonella.

"*Dactylis glomerata*. E. luticomella and albifrontella,

"*Brachypodium sylvaticum*. E. albifrontella and pollinariella.

"*Aira caspitosa*. E. *Airæ*, zonariella and adscitella.

"*Carex glauca*. E. biatomella and uttonella (the latter species only single-brooded).

"*Carex sp.*? E. uttonella, *Gleichenella* and *Zonariella*.

"*Carex sp.*? E. cinereopunctella.

"*Poa nemoralis* and also another species. E. consortella.

"*Luzula pilosa*. E. quadrella and trapeziella.

"*Sesleria cærulea*. E. adscitella."

Some of the students of this group in this country may be able to add some further interesting observations. I must confess I am surprised to hear *Cinereo-punctella* spoken of as double-brooded, and *Zonariella* as only single-brooded. Does any one's experience here confirm the statements of Professor Frey?—H. T. STAINTON; October, 1857.

To Collectors and Dealers.

WANTED, FOR NATURE-PRINTING, a LARGE NUMBER of all the common kinds of BUTTERFLIES, except the Whites and Small Tortoiseshell. They must be set and in good condition, though absence of antennæ is not material. Address, stating the kind and number for sale, and the price per dozen, to J. MERRIN, Gloucester.

Early in 1858 will be published a small Volume of

NATURE-PRINTED LEPIDOPTERA.

The Volume supplied at a reduction on the published price to Collectors, who, desirous of promoting this novel experiment, contribute Specimens gratis.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 56.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

IN the spring we called attention to the "steadily-increasing demand for Provincial Associations of Naturalists," and we there remarked that "all such clubs or associations should have fixed periodic times of meeting; in the winter in-doors, in the summer in the open air." The season for the open-air meetings is now past for the present year, and no doubt all such Provincial Natural History Societies are concentrating their energies on the in-door meetings, and Secretaries are pondering how to entice the members together, and how to entertain them when they meet.

Experience shows that it is rather a mistake for a jumble of some twenty individuals, no two of whom perhaps pursue precisely the same hobby, to meet in Room A of the Lecture Hall or Mechanic's Institute with nothing particular for the evening's amusement; the result will be a meeting nearly as stiff as a formal dinner-party, without, however, that amusing adjunct—the dinner; watches are looked at, gaping is with difficulty restrained, and every one feels relieved when some one makes a move to go.

We English are very queer people; we always go so seriously to work even about our amusements, and not unfrequently we make a penance of them.

In another column will be found a letter detailing the starting of a small Provincial Natural History Society, which appears to be going the right way to work; "the meetings are devoted in winter to the reading of papers, a monthly lecture by an 'adept,' discussions, exhibition of specimens, &c.," and though it would appear that this particular association is principally composed of juveniles, yet we are told that "there are three or four old naturalists in the neighbourhood who assist by their counsel and influence."

Nothing would appear easier, if the Secretary of an Association or Club be sufficiently energetic and wide-awake, than for him to communicate with those who are *au fait* with peculiar branches of Natural History, so that each might furnish some general discourse on his own particular branch of the study, and by this means all the other members would be both amused and instructed. Naturally it would not do for a member to go too minutely into a hobby which no one followed but himself, but general introductory re-

marks, or, if such a science as Botany, then notices of the natural orders and of the geographical distribution of plants, would surely be listened to with interest by almost all.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road;

At PECKHAM, of — Weatherley, High Street;

At BRIGHTON, of John Taylor, Newsagent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane;

At LEEDS, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road;

At BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and Thomas Wilson, 11, Ludgate Hill;

At YORK, of Robert Gunter, 23, Stonegate.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield,

Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday, November 4th, at 6 P.M., as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. J. H.—Your insect may be *Hyperanthus* or *Tithonus*; certainly not *Blandina*.

H. F. G.—*C. spadicea* being in the larva state in May and June, we can in no way account for its appearance in the perfect state in May. The variety of *Tithonus* is by no means common.

R. S. R.—*O. Sambucaria* is generally common, but probably many "incipients" want it.

Erratum.—In our last number, p. 22, for "C. R. SHEPPARD," read "E. R. SHEPPARD."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Mansfield, my address is now,—W. H. SMITH, County Court Office, Nottingham; October 12.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Argynnis Lathonia.—Lately I heard from a new correspondent in the West of England that he had met with *Lathonia*, and had even duplicates of it. Naturally I was incredulous, and expressed my doubts: my informant proceeded to remove my doubts by forwarding me, as a great treasure, a specimen of —

Euphrosyne. Whence could such an error arise, that so common a "beastie" as *Euphrosyne* should be mistaken for the Queen of Spain? The error arose thus: in Westwood's 'Butterflies of Great Britain,' at p. 39, we find

"Species 1. *Argynnis Lathonia*.

The Queen of Spain Fritillary.

Plate V. fig. 4, 4 l. 4 p.",

and this figure entirely accords with the insect sent me by my correspondent; the veritable *Lathonia* being figured at Plate IV. fig. 4. Incipiens had better, therefore, make a marginal correction of this erroneous reference to the Plate, or again we shall be having announcements of fictitious *Lathonias*.—H. T. STANTON; October 14.

Nonagria Crassicornis.—Having taken this insect lately in some plenty, I shall be glad to exchange my duplicates for good specimens of Nos. 20, 21, 25, 31, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 59, 62, 63, any of the genera *Cymatophora*, *Nonagria*, *Dianthæcia*, *Xanthia* (except *ferruginæ*), *Cucullia* (except *Verbasci*), or any other insect of equal rarity.—W. H. ALLCHIN, 7, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater; Oct. 12.

Duplicate Fuliginosa and Semele.—My stock of these insects was small, and is completely exhausted. I hope, therefore, those gentlemen whose letters I am unable to answer will not think me wanting in courtesy. I am "thunderstruck at the result of my announcement."—W. S. THORBURN, Bank House, Troqueer, near Dumfries; October 12.

Macroglossa Stellatarum.—The larvæ of this insect, which my brother and I found at Ilfracombe, some of which were not full-fed until the beginning of September, are now emerging from the pupa state. This seems to be marvellously quick work. —MURRAY A. MATHEWS, Raleigh, near Barnstaple; Oct. 5.

Macroglossa Stellatarum.—On the 11th inst. I saw a specimen of this insect emerge from the pupa in my breeding-

cage (kept in a room where there is no fire): this, I think, is very late in the year: it became a pupa at the latter end of August. —W. H. TAYLOR, Tolson Street, Sunny Bank, Leeds; Oct. 13.

[Do not some of these late pupæ remain unchanged till the following spring? or does the insect hibernate in the perfect state?]

Eggs of Xanthia Aurago.—By inclosing six specimens of *Xanthia Aurago* (taken at sugar), in a muslin sleeve on the beech, I have obtained a few eggs of that most beautiful of the *Xanthiæ*. These are pink when first laid, from which circumstance I at first hoped they might be found on the sprays of the beech during the winter; but, after two or three days, the pink colour changed into a claret-brown, hard to be distinguished from the bud of the tree. The egg is ribbed and circular.—REV. B. SMITH, Marlow; October 14.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few good specimens of the following insects to spare:—

Gonepteryx Rhamni,
Arge Galathea,
Vanessa Atalanta,
Argynnis Aglaia,
„ Euphrosyne,

Melitæa Artemis,
Thymele Alveolus,
Anthrocera Lonicera,

which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following:—

Leucophasia Sinapis,
Erebia Cassiope,
Cænonympha Davus,
Limenitis Sibylla,
Cynthia Cardui,
Melitæa Athalia,
Nemeobius Lucina,
Polyommatus Argiolus,

„ Alsus,
„ Corydon,
„ Artaxerxes,

Steropes Paniscus,
Pamphila Actæon.

Applicants had better send boxes, as I am only a young collector, and have not got many yet.—W. PREST, 7, *Castlegate, York*; *October 13*.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have taken and bred this season duplicates of the following insects:—

Nemeobius Lucina,
Vanessa Atalanta,
Arge Galathea,
Euchelia Jacobææ,
Phragmatobia Fuliginosa,
Liparis Dispar,
Luperina Connexa,
Phylopyra Pyramidea,
Anisopteryx Æscularia,
Melanippe Tristaria,
Zerene Albicillaria,
„ Rubiginaria,

which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following species:—

Leucophasia Sinapis,
Polyommatus Ægon,
Limenitis Sibylla,
Melitæa Cinxia,
„ Athalia,
Vanessa Polychloros,
Erebia Blandina,
Steropes Paniscus,
Pamphila Comma,
Eurymene Dolobraria,
Ennomos Erosaria,
„ Tiliaria,
Cleora Viduaria,
Anaitis Imbutaria,
Eucosmia Undularia,
Emmelesia Rivularia,
Dosithea Ornataria,
Paehynemnia Hippocastanaria.

—JAMES BATTY, 133, *South Street, Park, Sheffield*; *October 13*.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few duplicates of the following butterflies for exchange:—

Papilio Machaon,
Colias Edusa,
„ Hyale,
Arge Galathea,

Hipparchia Semele,
„ Hyperanthus,
Cynthia Cardui,
Vanessa Polychloros (bred),
Argynnis Paphia,
„ Aglaia,
„ Adippe,
„ Euphrosyne,
„ Selene,
Nemeobius Lucina,
Thecla Rubi (rather worn),
„ Quercus „
Polyommatus Alsus,
„ Corydon,
„ Adonis,
„ Ægon,
„ Agestis,
Thanaos Tages,
Pamphila Linea,
„ Comma.

All these (except those specified as the contrary) are in very good condition, and were all captured or bred this year or the last. I am in want of the following:—

Aporia Cratægi,
Leucophasia Sinapis,
Erebia Blandina,
„ Cassiope,
Cænonympha Davus,
Apatura Iris,
Melitæa Cinxia,
„ Athalia,
Thecla Bctulæ,
„ Pruni,
„ W-album,
Polyommatus Acis,
„ Arion,
„ Artaxerxes,
Steropes Paniscus,

Any gentleman in want of any of the species I have mentioned will oblige by writing before sending any insects, and stating definitely what species and how many specimens he wants, and what he has to spare: and here, taking warning by the fate of so many offerers of duplicates, I must request that no one who has not really good specimens will apply to me, as,

should any one do so after this, I beg to say that his box will be returned forthwith with the rubbish it contains. Also, those who wish to exchange with me must employ their own boxes, as I have none but small ones.—ROLAND TRIMEN, 71, Guildford Street, Russell Square; October 14.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having been rather successful in my captures of the following insects, viz.:—

Phragmatobia Fuliginosa (larvæ),
 Diloba Cæruleocephala,
 Charæas Graminis,
 Anihocelis Litura,
 Xanthia Ferruginea,
 Calocampa Exoleta,
 Cerastis Spadicea,
 „ Vaccinii,
 Scopelosoma Satellitia,
 Chariptera Aprilina,

I shall be happy to send specimens to any one who may be in want of them, on receipt of a box and postage-stamps for the return.—J. B. W. WHITE, Athol Place, Perth; October 13.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A fine specimen of this insect has been taken in a garden at Tenterden: it was resting on a post, having just emerged from the chrysalis.—REV. S. C. TRESS BEALE, Alkham, Dover; October 17.

Phlogophora Empyrea.—I have lately taken several specimens of this pretty species.—LEWIS TIDY, 16, Crown Gardens, Brighton; October 16.

Deilephila Euphorbiæ at Taunton.—A specimen was taken here a day or two ago,—a singular fact, as we are twenty miles at least from the sea-coast!—W. G. R., Taunton, Somerset; October 15.

Diloba Cæruleocephala.—I shall be glad to exchange this insect for any of those numbered in the Appendix to Mr. Stainton's 'Manual,' 11, 43, 52, 53, 55, 62, 65, or any of the Sphingina, except 73, 74 and 78.—EDWARD MORTON, Ripon; October 14.

Lepidoptera Duplicates and Desiderata.—Duplicates: *Cleora Tenebraria* (8), *Chesias Spartiaria* (12), *P. Bidentaria* (6), *B. Betularia* (7), and of those numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,' 73 (6), 158 (12), 159 (4), 163 (3), 167 (6), 257 (8), 335 (8), 352 (4), 436 (4). Desiderata: *Papilio Machaon* (4), 24, 41, 76, 121, 122, 127, 128, 143, 183.—JAMES GROGGINS, Post Road, Carlisle; Oct. 14.

Lithocolletis Cydoniella.—On a quince tree in a garden at Bideford, I found, on the 16th inst., several mines of a *Lithocolletis*, which I presume will be those of *L. Cydoniella*. This hint may enable others who have access to quince trees also to lay in a stock. On the same day I collected in great abundance the larvæ of *Coleophora Virgaureæ*, feeding on the seeds of the Golden-rod.—H. T. STAINTON; October 20.

COLEOPTERA.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I shall be happy to send *Geotrupes sylvaticus* and *Aphodius contaminatus* to any entomologist in want of them, on receipt of a box with (return postage or) any *Geotrupes*, except *stercorarius* and *sylvaticus*, or any *Onthophagus* except *ovatus* and *nuchicornus*, or any local Coleoptera. I have also a few duplicates of *Haltica Pseudacori* and *Onthophagus nuchicornis*.—C. GLOYNE, jun., 5, Terrace, Kensington, W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

October 17, 1857.

Sir,—I lately announced the capture of sundry specimens of *Polyommatus Corydon* and *Hypogymna Dispar*, expecting to receive a few applications for the same. But I assure you I am perfectly frightened at the effect of my notice. Such a collection of boxes as the postman brought me was terrific. The "Barnes" family is not extinct nor

dormant. One applicant coolly says "I am sorry to say all my specimens are not very perfect," the plain English of which is that all the specimens sent (only four) were in a *most miserable* condition, and then he adds, "Will you kindly send me *perfect* specimens of *P. Corydon*, which will be very acceptable."

I received so many applications, and my stock of duplicates being small, I am unable to supply them all. Even if I had had any to send this individual I think I should have been justified in not doing so. The annoying thing is that I shall have to return his box, which will cost fourpence. What should I do in such cases? and what is considered *etiquette* when you have none of the insect wanted?

This morning there were more boxes, and several fresh applications. One gentleman has sent me such good insects that I regret having sent away all my specimens yesterday. What am I to do? It will be both disagreeable to those who have sent me insects and annoying and expensive to myself to return them all and the boxes.

Hoping soon to get a few words of advice from you,

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

FREDERICK ALLGREEN.

OUR REPLY TO MR. FREDERICK ALLGREEN.

You should have waited a week or ten days to see what applications you would get,—the Barnes family always write as soon as possible,—the less greedy take their time about it.

However, the mischief is now done; the stock is exhausted, and you have plenty of boxes in hand. With reference to the boxes and insects you have received, keep them by all means: you

expect to get both insects next summer, and you can *then* return them.

In the case of young Barnes sending great rubbish, it is not necessary to send any answer, and if he writes to inquire why he has not heard, we know a gentleman who replied, "I did not answer your letter, because the specimens were so bad that I at once threw them in the fire." Of course if he wants his box back he must pay postage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—A few months ago I formed the idea of establishing a Natural History Society at ———, to give young naturalists in that district an opportunity of profiting by each other's assistance and co-operation, and also to attract others to partake of the pleasures afforded by this study.

And shortly afterwards, while pondering on these ideas, I was greatly encouraged by your leading article in the 31st number of the 'Intelligencer' on "Local Associations."

I communicated my plans to a young friend, who readily coincided, and thus before long the ——— district Natural History Society took its rise.

We hold periodical meetings, which, in the summer, we devote to "rambles" and in the winter to the reading of papers, a monthly lecture by an "adept," discussions, exhibition of specimens, &c.

A Library and Reading Room supplied with books and periodicals bearing upon the subject is at the disposal of the members. A Museum also is to be gradually formed by voluntary contributions, under the superintendence of a curator.

There are three or four old naturalists in the neighbourhood, who look patronisingly down upon us, assisting us by

their counsel, their influence and their purse.

We have at present nine or ten members, three honorary members, a pretty full treasury, a number of books and a few specimens for the Museum.

Under these circumstances, then, if we faithfully work up to our present objects, I have no fear of our final success.

Trusting, moreover, that our seniors abroad will approve of our undertaking, **as our seniors at home appear to do**, I must again apologise for thus occupying your valuable time,

And beg to remain,

Yours, &c.,

II.

PARASITIC ACARI.

Is any one learned about the little blood-suckers which are sometimes found attached to particular insects? I hardly ever caught a specimen of *Chlorissa Æstivaria* which had not got a little red creature sticking to its head or thorax. What are these creatures? Are they parasitic on the pupæ as well as on the perfect insect? or how do they get on to the perfect insects?

Arge Galathea is also very liable to these visitations. A correspondent lately wrote as follows:—"On the 25th of July I caught some Marbled Whites, and around the neck of each and every one of them was a sort of necklace composed of, I should have said, the butterfly's own red eggs; and yet, upon second thoughts, I don't see how this could be, for male and female both had them. These red atoms or eggs gave to the butterfly a most beautiful appearance, and I anticipated keeping them in a perfect state, but judge of my disappointment when, after they had been but a few minutes in my killing-bottle, I saw every

one of them fall off, and, in many cases, burst, leaving behind a beautifully bright orange liquid. I should not omit to mention that the Graylings (and only in this place) were caught adorned with the same kind of coral necklace."—H. T. STAINTON; *October 12.*

LIST OF ENTOMOLOGISTS.

THE season of the year has arrived in which the compilation of the new 'Annual' is in progress: one portion of the 'Annual' for 1858 will be another Supplementary List of British Entomologists. Some readers of this paper with whom we have not corresponded on the subject may be willing to allow their names to swell the list; if so, I should be very glad to hear from them on or before the 31st inst.; and I should be glad to hear from all those who wish to appear in the list of "Changes of Address," and "Changes of Title, &c."—H. T. STAINTON; *October 17.*

SYNONYMIC LIST of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, TO THE END OF THE NOCTUÆ, for interchange amongst Collectors. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free). I have a number of these now on hand, which I shall be glad to forward on application.—H. T. STAINTON; *Oct. 17.*

Now ready, price 3s. 6d.,

THE WORLD OF INSECTS;

A GUIDE TO ITS WONDERS.

By J. W. DOUGLAS,

Secretary to the Entomological Society of London.

London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

Complete in one volume, price 4s. 6d.,


The Butterflies & Stout-bodied Moths,

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A MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS.

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Author of 'June: a Book for the Country in Summer Time,' &c., &c.

 The present volume extends to upwards of 300 pages, and contains descriptions of nearly 500 species, with popular readable instructions where to find them and how to know them, and is illustrated with 80 wood-cuts.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

8vo, cloth, gilt,

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I. (for 1856), price 9s.

Vol. II. (for 1857, April—September), price 4s.

London: E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street.

12mo, cloth, gilt, price 5s.,

THE SUBSTITUTE; or, Entomological Exchange Facilitator and Entomologist's Fireside Companion for 1856—7.


"Guenée's work on the Noctuæ being inaccessible to many of our readers, they will be glad to hear that a series of extracts, relating to most of the genera which occur in Guenée's first volume, have been translated in the 'Substitute.'"

London: E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street.

Entomology in Verse:

ALL Entomologists will recollect the Verses in the 'Substitute,' describing the natural families of Coleoptera, Hymenoptera and Hemiptera, which were so highly commended for their terseness and scientific accuracy at a late Meeting of the Entomological Society. These are now in course of being reprinted in a neat form, the verses having been extended to all other families of British Insects. The price will be announced in an early number of the 'Intelligencer.'

"PUPA DIGGING."—Under this title is reprinted, at the low price of TWOPENCE, the Rev. Mr. Greene's truly useful paper on this subject. Entomologists requiring it will please send two penny postage stamps for each copy, and one penny stamp additional for postage. The penny for postage will be sufficient, however large the number of copies ordered.

 None will be sent out without prepayment.

London: Edward Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, N.E.

Now ready, price 4d.,

A LIST OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA. PART I.

Printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets.

Arranged as in the 'MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.' By H. T. STAINTON.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, October 24, 1857.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 57.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

SMALL MOTHS.

THIS day witnesses the publication of the second volume of the 'Natural History of the Tineina.' As all our readers know, the Tineina are the *small* moths. Two years have elapsed since the publication of the first volume, in the preface to which we read, "It is hoped that the progress of our discoveries will enable us annually to produce a volume; it may perhaps be more than a year before the appearance of the second volume, for, owing to the death of Mr. Wing, who was to have drawn and lithographed all the specimens on the plates, we have the disadvantage of having again to train an artist to the required pitch of entomological excellence."

This sufficiently accounts for the delay which has taken place, but as now more than one artist is employed in the "portrait-painting" of larvæ, there seems no reason to anticipate any difficulty in the production of a volume annually.

Indeed the bulk of the manuscript for the next volume is already written, and the plates to it will speedily be put in hand.

Those who have not turned their

attention to the subject have little conception of the variety in form and habit of the larvæ of many of the small moths; some are flat and *almost* legless, others are flat and *bonâ fide* apodal; some are provided with eighteen legs,—or rather substitutes for them,—for, except in their position where the legs *ought* to be, they little resemble either the legs or prolegs of other caterpillars. Of course a large number of these larvæ are leaf-miners, but here again what an endless variety do we meet with; hundreds of mines so totally different that a single glance is sufficient to show that they belong to different species, narrow or broad, straight or sinuous, flat or puckered, white or brown—one seems fairly to have entered an enchanted country, and it is difficult to realize that these queer things, which now we first learn *to know*, have always been around us.

Difficulties there are, and always must be, in prosecuting the study of animals so small as the Tineina, but what Anglo-Saxon is disheartened by difficulties from attempting any enterprise; of late the number of observers—aye, and of students—of this group has been for some time steadily on the increase, and that fact has served both as great assistance and a greater encouragement to

persevere in working out the NATURAL
HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newnan, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road;

At PECKHAM, of — Weatherley, High Street;

At BRIGHTON, of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane;

At LEEDS, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road;

At BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and T. J. Wilkinson, 11, Ludgate Hill;

At YORK, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday, November 4th, at 6 P.M., as usual.

W. A. B., CIRENCESTER. — *Ranatra linearis* is the name of your insect: it belongs to the delectable family of Bugs.

M. S. B., LEWES. — Are they not hatched already? Give them sloe, nut, &c.; they will feed up in the spring (on other caterpillars, if you let them).

R. M. — *Ilythia colonella*, the *Aphomia colonella* of Stainton's Catalogue, the *Ilythia sociella* of Stephens and Westwood, is one of the Crambidae, and is common.

J. C., COLCHESTER. — Your larva is that of *Lasiocampa Rubi* (the Fox moth); it requires to be kept in an out-door cage, exposed to the weather, through the winter.

H. F., BRIGHTON. — The Electric Centipede (*Geophilus electricus*) is common; see Kirby and Spence, cheap edition, p. 509.

D. W., SWANSEA. — Your larva is *Dasychira pudibunda*.

D. M. — The fact was we had no faith in your specimen being *Minos*, and thought it more probably only the variety of *Lonicera*.

T. W. A., POOLE. — Your Goat caterpillar will probably give you no more trouble; it must be full-fed: if you want to kill it, shake it often to see if it rattles, and you will be pretty sure to succeed; it will probably not change to a pupa till next spring. We cannot furnish the name of your West Indian locust. Exchange your beetles—which are almost universally common—for beetles, not butterflies.

J. S. — If we wrote *Lucidella*, it was a mistake; we meant *Atrella*.

J. T. G., HENLEY. — A Monograph of British Bees is already in existence. Price 6s. (see 'Annual' for 1856, p. 139).

S. B., NEWNHAM. — Send your insects to be named after January 10th, 1858:

we fear before then they would get little attention.

H—S., REGENSBURY.—1st. Send your letter for Mr. Clemens here; 2nd. Will be answered shortly: your offer will appear next week; 3rd. Your inquiry has been forwarded to F. W.; 4th. Z. is well and busy.

D. M.—Fear you have hoaxed; we do not purchase.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Phlogophora Empyrea.—Not seeing any announcement in the last 'Intelligencer' of *Phlogophora Empyrea* being captured, I beg to state that I have taken nine or ten pairs of very fine specimens.—S. HOWSE, 82, *St. James Street, Brighton*; October 20.

Vanessa Polychloros.—Mr. Merrin tells us that he has, on the 5th of October, a young brood of *V. Polychloros* feeding on elm. Will Mr. M. also be kind enough to inform us how, when and where he got this brood? Mr. Doubleday, who knows as much of the habits of the Lepidoptera as any one, says he never saw any of the hibernating insects pair in the autumn, and I think I am right when I say that it is the generally received opinion among all entomologists, that they never pair or lay eggs till the spring. If Mr. Merrin has reared a young brood of *V. Polychloros* from eggs laid by a female bred this summer, it is a new and most interesting fact in Entomology, and I hope he will give us the fullest particulars. The young larva of *Lithosia griseola* may now be beaten, about a quarter grown, from willows and sallows; they feed both on the leaves and on the lichens which grow on the trunks and boughs: they very closely resemble the young larvæ of *V. Polychloros*; they hibernate and feed up in the spring. Is

Mr. Merrin quite sure that he has not been beating the larva of *L. griseola*?—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, *Stowmarket, Suffolk*; October 19.

Stock exhausted.—My duplicates of *Erebia Blandina* are all gone: the applicants whom I have not answered must please excuse me.—W. CAIRNES, *Head of Church Street, Durham*; Oct. 16.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have four pairs of each of Nos. 33 and 34, and several pairs of Nos. 15 and 18, which I should be glad to exchange for any of the following:—Nos. 3, 5, 23, 25, 39, 44, 50, 51, 55 or 57.—R. S. REYNOLDS, *Mansfield, Notts*; October 16.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having pupæ of *Sphinx Ligustri* and *Smerinthus Populi*, also bred specimens of *Macroglossa Stellatarum* and larvæ of *Lisio-campa Rubi*, I should be happy to exchange them for

Trochilium tipuliforme,
Thyatira derasa,
Anarta Myrtilli,
Pœcilocampa Populi,
Psilura Monacha,
Petasia Cassinea, or
Calocampa Exoleta.

—HUBERT FRY, 18, *Medina Villas, Cliftonville, Brighton*; October 19.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have duplicates of the following insects for exchange, numbered from the Appendix to the 'Manual':—21, 34, 57, 86, 118, 139, 145, 156, 164, 168, 173, 178, 179, 189, 211, 226, 402, 425, 438. My wants are the following numbers:—3, 12, 13, 23, 29, 54, 55, *Thecla* (any), 75, 78, 136, 163, 166, 186, 205, 218, 329, 439, 440, 470, 471, 484, 491, 492, 493. The moths are all bred specimens, and I shall want good insects in exchange. Persons wishing to exchange had better write and say what they have and which they want for them. I pay the expense of box one way; they to send the box.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, 1, *Coronation Square, Gas St., Gt. Bolton, Lancashire*; Oct. 19.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Captures at ivy, of which I hope soon to trouble you with an account, demand room in our cabinet; I wish therefore to get rid of a good many spare specimens of *A. Galathea*, *M. Artemis*, *H. Semele* and *Hyperanthus*, *T. Quercus*, *T. Alveolus* and *Tages*, and of *A. Trifolii*, all in very good condition, and shall be happy to exchange to the end of the Geometræ; or, in the case of incipients who may be unable to make a return, I find, from late experience, that I must request them to enclose box and postage, and in all cases first to communicate by letter.—W. D. CROUCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare*; Oct. 23.

Captures near Hammersmith.—During the last season I have met with the following species here:—

Procris Statices (very abundant),
Chærocampa Elpenor,
Sphecia Bembiciformis,
Trochilium Myopæforme,
 „ *Formicæforme* (abundant),
Zeuzera Æsculi,
Cernra bifida,
Spilosoma Papyratia (1),
Saturnia Pavonia-Minor,
Senta Ulvæ,
Euclidia Mi.

—D. ROSS TAYLOR, 4, *Alpha Cottages, New Road, Hammersmith*; October 20.

Pupa Collecting.—During the last five or six weeks I have collected the following pupæ:—

<i>P. Machaon</i> ,	<i>N. Dictæa</i> ,
<i>S. Apiformis</i> ,	<i>Ziczac</i> ,
<i>S. Ligustri</i> ,	<i>P. Palpina</i> ,
<i>S. Tiliæ</i> ,	<i>S. Venosa</i> ,
<i>Ocellatus</i> ,	<i>B. Hirtaria</i> ,
<i>Populi</i> ,	<i>Prodromaria</i> ,
<i>C. Furcula</i> ,	<i>Betularia</i> ,
<i>Vinula</i> ,	&c., &c.

I took, round one crab-apple tree, the great number of eight dozen and two pupæ: all of them, I believe, are Geometræ.—W. FARREN, jun., *King's Old Gateway, Cambridge*; October 21.

Eriogaster Lanestris.—I have pupæ of this insect to exchange for either pupæ or perfect insects. I have also a few duplicates of *P. Populi* to spare. I shall be glad, in the first place to hear from any one who wants either of the above, and will thank them to state what they can send.—EDWARD MORTON, *Ripon*; October 24.

Extraordinary Capture.—On the 28th of September my brother took, at a street gas-lamp in Plymouth, a Geometra, which I could not make out, and Mr. Reading informing me that he considered it a new species: I forwarded a drawing of it to Mr. Doubleday, from whom I learn that it is *Aspilates Sacraria*.—CHARLES ROGERS, 11, *St. Andrews Street, Plymouth*; October 17.

[*Aspilates Sacraria* (a pale yellow insect, with a purple stripe obliquely from the tip of the fore wings to the middle of the inner margin) was originally taken in Barbary. Thunberg, in 1784, records the species in his 'Insecta Suecica,' but its occurrence so far north has hitherto been doubted.]

Rather too bad.—I have received nearly a hundred applications for *Muscerda*, and must inform some applicants that I cannot think of paying the postage of the boxes, and have been obliged to refuse taking some in, which had been sent unpaid! I much thank the numerous correspondents for their kind offers, and will reply to most of them as soon as time will permit. As I am now in want of them, I would thank correspondents to return my empty boxes.—WILLIAM WINTER, *Ramworth, Blofield, Norfolk*; October 14.

HYMENOPTERA.

Duplicate British Bees.—I have a few local species of British bees in duplicate, which I should be glad to exchange for others of a local nature; but as my stock of specimens is limited, I think it would be better to write previous to sending any

specimens, in order to prevent any disappointment.

DUPLICATES:—

Osmia aurulenta, ♂ ♀, bred,
 „ *bicolor*, ♂ ♀, „
Halictus xanthopus, ♀,
 „ *longulus*, ♀,
Chelostoma florissimne, ♀,
Saropoda bimaculata, ♀,
Prosopis hyalinata, ♀,
Cælioxys Vectis, ♂ ♀,
Panurgus calcaratus, ♂ ♀,
Andrena helvola, ♀,
Nomada borealis, ♀,
Apathus rupestris, ♂ ♀.

DESIDERATA:—

Andrena argentata,
 „ *Collinsona*,
 „ *convexiuscula*,
 „ *cingulata*,

Nomada Ochrostoma,

„ *baccata*,
 „ *signata*,
 „ *lateralis*,

Chelostoma campanularum,

Colletes fodiens,

„ *succincta*,

Megachile ligniseca,

Ceratina cærulea,

Epeolus variegatus.

—J. KENWARD, 26, *Cliffe, Lewes*; Oct. 26.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CAMBRIDGE. — The first meeting of this Society this term takes place on Friday, October 30, at the Secretary's rooms, at eight o'clock. Gentlemen desirous of joining this Society are requested to communicate with the Secretary,—A. F. SEALY, M.A., 70, *Trumpington Street, Cambridge*.

“NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ.”

NOX I.—SPRING.

SCENE.—*An open, marshy place on the edge of a wood, with willow bushes in full bloom. Sundry TÆNIOCAMPÆ are flying around the bushes, and others are feasting on the honey of the catkins.*

Enter from opposite sides TÆNIOCAMPA LEUCOGRAPHIA and TÆNIOCAMPA MUNDA.

LEUC. Good evening, sir! I hope you're very well.

You're here in time to get a good position.

MUND. Thanks! I'm in health, as far as I can tell,—

I hope that you are in the same condition.

LEUC. Alas! I'm but so-so; but never mind!

A nice damp evening for us moths to sport in!

MUND. Your words are true; I think that we shall find

It's not the sort of evening to be *caught* in!

For these “collectors,” though so large and strong,

Are mostly strangely weak in “constitution;”

You'll find an hour or two in rain quite long

Enough to shake their firmest resolution.

LEUC. Well! you surprise me! I had no idea

That damp could them so easily dishearten!

If that's the case, it's lucky we are here

That we may each this nectar-feast take part in.

Enter CALOCAMPA EXOLETA and CALOCAMPA VETUSTA.

MUND. What—Exoleta! Do my eyes behold
Aright? or do they give false information?

[*Shakes tarsi with EXOLETA.*]

I'm glad, ma'am, though the winter's been so cold,
To find that you've survived your hibernation!

EXOL. Thank you, you're very kind! and, as you say,
I've just "survived" the winter, and that's all, sir!
The frost and snow are greatly in the way
Of our enjoyment; I—I feel quite small, sir!

LEUC. No wonder you "feel small," ma'am, when we think
How long you've fasted through the winter weather!
I've been in pupa—yet I'm on the brink
Of bare starvation! Let's sit down together!

EXOL. With all my heart! Vetusta, come along!

VET. I'm coming, dear, immediately,—don't bother!

[*LEUCOGRAPHIA, MUNDA and EXOLETA fly towards a thick clump of willows, while
VETUSTA arranges her somewhat tattered plumage.*]

LEUC. (*much disgusted*). That vulgar creature roaring out a song,
Who is he?

MUND. Stabilis; and there's his brother.

LEUC. Well, we'll avoid them! [*They fly to a bush at some distance.*]

Here's a niceish spot,—

I saw the bees this morning round it humming.

[*VETUSTA joins them, and they all sit down on the catkins, and suck the honey in
silence for some time.*]

MUND. The flowers are large, Vetusta, are they not?

EXOL. (*joyfully*). And full of honey!

VET. (*timidly*). Hush! there's some one coming!

[*Enter two young Collectors, one carrying a lantern and a stick, the other a net.
They advance to the nearest willow bush, and, while one holds the net under it,
the other taps the branches with a stick. Some moths fly off, and some fall
into the net.*]

MUND. (*whispers*). Poor Stabilis! he's caught!

LEUC. (*disdainfully*). And serve him right!

I can't endure the ugly, noisy creature!

What did he mean by coming here to-night,

Vulgarity impressed on every feature?

MUND. Leucographa, keep still! Why make a row?

I say, that younker's heard you!

LEUC. (*carelessly*). What's the matter?

[*The juvenile bearing the lantern advances cautiously over the marshy ground
towards the bush on which LEUCOGRAPHIA and his friends are seated.*]

Oh! that "collector." Yes, I see him now.

At any rate, sir, he knows how to spatter!

EXOL. (*in a fright*). Oh! don't you think he'll catch us?

LEUC. (*scornfully*).

He indeed!

Sit still, and he won't see you!

VET.

I'm so frightened!

What *shall* we do?

MUND.

Fly off, ma'am, with all speed.

Here comes the lantern,—now we're all enlightened!

[MUNDA quits his position, and hovers above the bush, just as the juvenile reaches it. The light thrown by the lantern soon discovers the moths to the Collector, who shouts to his companion, "My gracious, Sam,—here's a LEUCO!" SAM rushes forward, wet in hand, and makes a tremendous stroke at LEUCOGRAPHIA, which he succeeds in capturing, but at the same time his foot slips, and he falls headlong into the middle of the bush, sending the remaining moths flying to the ground.]

MUND. (*highly amused*). Ha, ha, ha, ha! Well, that is good indeed!

Oh, I shall split!

[SAM, having with some difficulty extricated himself from the mud, pins his LEUCOGRAPHIA, and, being exceedingly wet, thinks it best to go home, his companion returning with him.]

EXOL. (*floundering in a small muddy pool*). My wings are glued together!

Oh! help me, Munda!—help me, sir, with speed!

MUND. I'm coming, ma'am!

[*Flies towards her.*]

VET. (*likewise floundering*). I haven't one dry feather!

[MUNDA, hovering over EXOLETA, stretches out to her his hindmost tarsi, which she seizes with all the energy of a drowning moth; he then, with great exertion, manages to reach the bank, where he deposits her, and then returns for VETUSTA, whom he also places in safety by her companion.]

MUND. (*breathless*). Well,—ladies,—here we are!—all safe and sound!

EXOL. (*in an injured manner*). "All safe and sound!"—why, I'm all in a shiver!

VET. And so am I! Take us to drier ground,—

You might as well have left us in the river!

MUND. (*justly indignant*). I might indeed. "Take" you, fair ladies, twain?—

I'm very much obliged for the suggestion!

Farewell! I'll never trouble you again,—

They say a cold bath's good for one's digestion!

[*Waves his antennæ gracefully, bows low and flies off.*—EXOLETA and VETUSTA faint from cold, mortification and exhaustion.]

SCENE CLOSES.

Ω.

HINTS FOR INCIPIENTS.

EXTRACTED FROM PAPERS READ BEFORE
THE JUNIOR ENTOMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
OF LONDON.

By H. F. GIBBS.

There are different grades of ineipieney, through which most entomologists

pass ere they arrive at a position. What would not these ineipients give to have some one at their elbows to correct their errors and impart to them information, or if they could only get hold of a book that would help them a little?

It is not absolutely necessary that one has a professional entomologist to assist

one. I being an incipient, another incipient may know much more than I do, and perhaps is as able, and more willing, to help me on the very (minor) point on which I require assistance than Sir Mentum Thorax, who might introduce to my notice the beautiful subject of a true Parthenogenesis of Moths and Bees, when what I want is some one to show me which is a moth and which a bee. Or should Professor E. Lytra induce me to attend to his scientific work "On the Variation of Species," I (as an incipient) may ask perhaps "What is a species?" Although, be it understood, I do not wish it to go forth that I am depreciating any efforts to aim high: what I want to impress upon incipients is that joining a Society of Entomologists is well calculated to give them that help which so many require.

Supposing our young incipient captures a strange moth, beetle, butterfly, bug, fly, or other insect, and don't know what it is, take it to the monthly meeting; in all probability some one will be present capable of naming it, or at any rate the incipient has the means of finding out himself by the books in the Society's library.

But let this thought always suggest itself to the incipient—"when" and where "found, make a note of." Keep your diary, I say; detail every fact; record every observation, never mind however trivial, no one will laugh at it except those who have not the wit to keep one themselves; and your notes need not necessarily be put away, but may be saved and in due time recorded in the shape of a "paper." Many a great man profits in after life by the observations of his earliest youth.

Do not be disheartened if you are continually seeing in your diary records of captures of white butterflies, as some day you may meet with "a great unknown," and, by the help of your diary, may be able to inform the world that your

Vanessa Antiopa was "captured, April 1st, at Dorking."—H. F. G.

This day is published, with EIGHT COLOURED PLATES, price 12s. 6d.,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF
**THE NATURAL HISTORY OF
THE TINEINA,**

CONTAINING
LITHOCOLLETIS, PART I.

BY

H. T. STAINTON, assisted by PROFESSOR
ZELLER and J. W. DOUGLAS.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

THE NATURALIST, published Monthly by Messrs. Groombridge. Edited by the Rev. F. O. MORRIS. The Entomological department by C. R. BREE, Esq. Price 6d.

The number for November will contain the first of a series of Papers on the Lepidoptera of Suffolk, by the Rev. J. Greene, the Rev. H. H. Cleeve and C. R. Bree, Esq.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 58.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]



Argynnis Lathonia (Queen of Spain Fritillary).
See p. 43.

EUROPEAN LEPIDOPTERA.

A CORRESPONDENT lately wrote to us as follows:—

“I collect British Lepidoptera and the Diurnal Lepidoptera (or, as I suppose I should term them, Rhopalocera) of Europe. I wish you could give incipients like me a word of advice how to proceed in forming such a collection, as regards the Continental species. Hitherto I have purchased, but I confess to having an antipathy to this mode of procuring specimens.”

We believe there are many entomologists, both in France and Germany, who would gladly exchange European butterflies for some of those moths, which, though not uncommon here, are of rare occurrence on the Continent. The great complaint we always find across the Channel is that

they cannot obtain the British species for love or money, as we keep all we catch for ourselves, and have no notion of exchanging for European species which do not occur here.

It is certainly something novel to hear that Anglo-Saxons are exclusive and unwilling to trade, content to keep themselves to themselves, but is there not too much truth in this reproach as applied to entomologists? An Italian collector can exchange with a Swedish or Russian collector, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, but if he makes overtures to an Englishman—to what avail?

Latterly we have found that the old English exclusiveness was breaking down, and we believe that the communication from M. Fologne, of Brussels, which appeared in the ‘Substitute,’ led to his having numerous replies from English entomologists.

Sometimes these attempts to interchange Continental and British insects are unfortunate failures, as, for instance, the offer of Swiss Noctux by Herr Widmer, which, though it produced several applications from correspondents here, has led to no further results; an illness on the part of Herr Widmer, and the subsequent loss of specimens, having caused the applicants to make no profit by their motion.

In our present number will be found a communication from Dr. Herrich-Schæffer, bearing upon the same subject.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B.—“The *holly blue*,” if you mean *P. Argiolus*, feeds on holly and ivy blossoms.

W. S.—Surely you have not seen Shield's ‘Practical Hints.’ *Hints* ought to suffice, as each one should work out experience for himself.

D. R. T.—Your beetle is very common; it is *Bembidium guttula*.

H-S., REGENSBURG.—F. W. has cited, and continues to cite, all the figures in your *Lep. Exot.*, which he has seen; he is only acquainted with the first twelve numbers (1853 and 1854), and has seen no text.

T. L.—*Monacha* eggs should hatch in spring: Ratzeburg says, “End of April or beginning of May; sometimes, though rarely, in autumn.”

CABINETS.—Size of drawers about 14 inches square (more or less, as you like) and 2 inches deep; prepared cork can be had of any entomological apparatus maker. Pins of Edelsten and Williams, Crown Court, Cheapside (see ‘Annual,’ 1856, p. 174).

ARGYNNIS LATHONIA (Queen of Spain
Fritillary).

With a view of preventing further erroneous announcements of the capture of this rarity, we give this week a portrait of the under side of *Lathonia*: the size of the silver spots on the hind wings should enable the "merest tyro" to recognize it—if he meet with one.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

The Use of the 'Intelligencer.'—I and another gentleman residing at —, each having warehouses in M—, and very often travelling together, but ignorant of each other's names and tastes, were summoned last week to serve at the Sessions. I was pleased to see a friend served out as disagreeably as myself, and we sat together. Before business commenced, reading the paper was the fashion of the hour, and I pulled out the new number of the 'Intelligencer.' My companion, looking at my paper, exclaimed, "Are you an entomologist?" "Yes," said I, "a little in that way." "Did you come to town by train yesterday morning at 8.30? for I had a box of insects in my pocket just received from Mr. A.," &c., &c. Of course we shall now be able to converse whilst travelling in the train together, instead of looking glumly at each other, in the orthodox English fashion.—K. T. L.

Pronunciation of Scientific Names.—Would it not be of service to a large proportion of collectors if the lists of Lepidoptera were printed with the syllables accented, or at least with the long accent? and also with some direction as to the pronunciation of the word, as I am convinced that the want of that knowledge is a great bar to their use by many. Some, too, are puzzled with the

ch and g; *lichenaria* is pronounced by some as though *likenaria*, by others as though *litshenaria*; some say *jilvaria* and others *guilvaria*. Even people of good education do not know whether they should follow English rules on these points, or whether Latin has a peculiar way of its own.—J. S.

For educating the Eye.—I have a case suspended in my cottage, 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches, containing a space for each species of our native butterflies, arranged systematically; though I have not as yet obtained one half of the species, the sight of the arrangement is to me instructive and pleasing.—HENRY SCOTT, *Eaves Lane, Chorley, Lancashire*; Oct. 26.

European Lepidoptera.—I perceive, from the 'Weekly Intelligencer,' that in England exchange of specimens is carried on very energetically, and that even species which are quite common are rapidly snapped up. If any of your readers would like to exchange for German specimens, I could no doubt supply a large number of species they would like. I would readily take in exchange a considerable number of those species which are peculiarly English (both Macros and Micros), but I would prefer receiving exotic species (only not the common Brazilian and North-American forms).—DR. HERRICH-SCHEFFER, *Ratisbon, Bavaria*; October 10.

Parasitic Acari.—Having seen some remarks in this week's 'Intelligencer' respecting a red parasite found about the head and thorax of *Arge Galathea* and some other Lepidoptera, I beg to inform you that, whilst at Mickleham, early in the autumn, almost every specimen that I caught of *P. Alexis* was infested with the red parasite mentioned, whilst all the other *Polyommata* that I took were perfectly free from them.—J. G. HERTSLET, 19, *Grove Place, Brompton*; Oct. 26.

Parasitic Acari.—I have many times wondered how the red mites get attached to the imagos of insects: about a fort-

night since I took a specimen of *Cubicularis* (on ivy), which was very much infested; many of the red gentlemen are on it now. I observed in the summer that *Paphia*, *Aglais* and *Galathea* had many of them, and should certainly like to know a little more about them.—S. BINGHAM, *Newnham*; October 24.

Captures at Newnham.—This district is improving; I have taken *Ennomos Fuscantaria*, and, better still, a specimen of *Prodelia literalis*, on a gas-lamp at the side of the Severn. The ivy is nearly over, and has only produced one *Xanthia Aurago*, one pair of *Nonagria Crassicornis*, and some few common things. *Himera pennaria* is just making its appearance, in company with *Hibernia defoliaria*.—IBID.

Ennomos Fuscantaria.—I captured a specimen of this insect on the 27th of August last, on a gas-lamp near Kensington.—J. H. TILLY, 3, *Bernard Street, Regent's Park North*; October 24.

Success at Sugar.—During the last three weeks I have taken the following insects at sugar:—*O. Lota* and *Macilentia*, *A. Rufina*, abundant; *H. Croceago*, *X. Flavago*, *Gilvago* and *Ferruginea*, *E. Fulvago*, *P. Flavocincta*, *A. Aprilina*, common; *C. Vetusta* and *Exoleta*, *X. Rhizolitha*, and several other common species. I was surprised to see so many complaints, a short time ago, with regard to non-success at sugar, and think it must be attributed to the kind of sugar used, as each time I have sugared this season has been attended with success, except upon one occasion, which was a very cold night in September. One gentleman writes that he only met with one wasted *Xanthographa* the whole evening: this indeed must have been poor sport. On the evening of the 22nd of August I sugared in Bishop's Wood, Hampstead, and Nocturnæ were exceedingly plentiful: some idea may be formed of their abundance, when upon one tree I counted eighty-three *Xanthographa*.

My method of making sugar is the following:—Warm half-a-pint of ale, in which dissolve half-a-pound of Foots sugar and about the same quantity of treacle; when cold, add half a wine-glassful of rum and five drops of essential oil of bitter almonds. I have given this recipe to several of my entomological friends, all of whom are much pleased with it.—E. G. BALDWIN, *Albany House, Barnsbury Park*; October 26.

Peripatetic Larvæ.—When we observe caterpillars journeying on the highway, knowing that they have for hundreds of days lived and fed in the heart of some tree, the mind naturally inquires what motive causes this singular proceeding: is it a casual or capricious act, or is it in obedience and under the agency of some determined law? In the case of the *Cossus*, I would hesitate in ascribing it to accident, because they do not fall from the tree, but must deliberately eat their way out from the pith; if attributed to caprice, then there are many possessed with this unaccountable whim, for I myself have captured several sojourning in the highways, and they all readily changed in sawdust, which clearly showed that they were designedly leaving the tree to change in another quarter. We have heard of the cocoons of the *Cossus* being found in trees; if that be their natural place of transformation, why do so many leave on the eve of their change of form? Can it be that they are under the dominion of some natural law? for instance, that the muscles of locomotion in those that are highly developed become irritably excited prior to transformation? thus inducing an erratic propensity as a means of assuaging the excitement, and probably to facilitate their change. The larva of *Phragmatobia Fuliginosa* is likewise a wanderer: many a time have I observed them eagerly pursuing their way, evidently on the search for an hybernaculum to pass the winter in. When placed in confinement at this time, they

uneasily ran over the cage, anxiously examining it previous to fixing on a site for their home, which done, they spun a few threads to cover their bodies, and remained there some months before changing; when I have found them straying on the roads it was the end of autumn: they never broke their fast when in my possession, therefore it pleased me to believe that they had deserted their food-plant, and were seeking a secure retreat to preserve themselves from the frosts and floods of winter, as I never captured one in the spring. I know not if they leave their hybernaculum again to eat; mine changed in their beds, which were high up in the cage.—R. CARTMEL, 13, Williams Grove, Walworth; Oct. 26.

Peronea Scabrana.—I have bred this insect from a larva found between united elm leaves in September; the larva is pale green, the head black, and a black bilobed patch on the second segment; the anterior legs are shining black.—E. PARFITT, 4, Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter; October 29.

Lithocolletis Cydoniella?—I took the hint in the 'Intelligencer' respecting this insect, and very soon found about a dozen on a small quince tree in my garden. I observed the mines last year, but thought it was only *L. pomifoliella*. On comparing the larvæ I now see that the quince species is pale dull green, whilst that in the apple leaves is yellow, with the anterior segments very pale.—IBID.

Lithocolletis on the upper side of Beech Leaves.—Two years ago I met with this larva, but did not rear it, and had entirely forgotten the circumstance till I saw the notice in the 'Intelligencer' (vol. ii. p. 142—143), which brought it again to my recollection. This October I have collected about ten specimens of this larva, and hope next year to rear the perfect insect. I found the mines only on beeches which grew near horn-beam, so that I half suspected it might

be only *L. Carpinicolella*; but the larva, which I have closely examined, appears rather different.—PROFESSOR FREY, Zurich; October 22.

Ornix on Beech Leaves.—In September I found an *Ornix* larva mining in great plenty the leaves of the beech, near Zurich. Unfortunately I was rather too late, as most of the mines were already empty, but I found a few larvæ, some of which have entered the pupa state. The larva has two black spots on the second segment.—IBID.

Coleophora Albitarsella and Solitariella.—The larvæ of these species are excessively abundant near here, and I shall be glad to supply any one who can keep them through the winter and feed them in the spring. I don't wish the poor creatures to be imprisoned and starved.—H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham; November 2.

Duplicate Micro-Lepidoptera.—The following insects I have in duplicate, and shall be very happy to exchange with any one who may want them:—

Myelois Artemisiella,
Tinea rusticella,
,, fulvimitrella,
,, corticella,
Incurvaria Ehlmanniella,
Swammerdamia Pyrella,
Prays Curtisellus,
Cerostoma vittella,
Phibalocera Quercana,
Depressaria liturella,
,, Assimilella,
,, Heracliana,
Gelechia mulinella,
,, terrella,
,, leucatella,
,, albiceps,
,, Mouffetella,
,, ligulella,
Dasyccra sulphurella,
Gracilaria Swederella,
,, Syringella,
,, auroguttella,
Ornix Anglicella,

Batrachedra præangusta,
Chrysoclista Linneella,
Elachista albifrontella,
Tischeria complanella,
Opostega erepusculella,
Nepticula subbimaculella.

—W. SIMMONS, *Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham; October 23.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few good specimens of the following insects to spare:—

A. Aglaia,	S. Alveolus,
Selene,	T. Tages,
Euphrosyne,	G. Rhamni,
M. Artemis,	A. Loniceræ (bred),
V. Atalanta,	P. Statices,
G. C-album,	P. Bucephala (bred),
A. Galathea,	T. Pastinum,
S. Tithonus,	E. Jacobææ (bred),
S. Hyperanthus,	O. Sambucaria,
P. Linea,	B. Amataria,
P. Sylvanus,	

which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following species:—

A. Trifolii,	A. Villica,
S. Ligustri,	E. Versicolor,
S. Tiliæ,	P. Bractea,
C. Elpenor,	P. Festuæ,
Porcellus,	T. Batis,
C. Dominula,	B. Prodromaria,
E. Plantaginis,	Consortaria.

Applicants had better send boxes, as I am only a young collector, and have not got many yet. — C. HELSTRIP, *Eldon Street, Groves, York; October 26.*

Larvæ wanted.—Can any of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' oblige me with a few of the hibernating larvæ of *Lasio-campa Quercus*? I do not want the perfect insect, but I want particularly to rear this species. If any one that can spare a few will write and say so, I will send a box and pay return postage. I shall be happy to make any return in my power, but I have few duplicates. — W. C. TURNER, 33, *Bermondsey Square.*

Larvæ of Vanessa Polychloros.—The history of my brood of *V. Polychloros*, referred to by Mr. Crewe, is soon told.

Early in September a female *V. Polychloros*, in a very sluggish state, was caught about six miles from here, by a friend of mine, in his hat, and boxed. In two days she laid upwards of 100 eggs, disposing them in a regular manner inside the box. In rather more than a week they hatched, but, being unprepared for their advent as larvæ, I lost more than half of them. The remnant of the brood has fed up (on elm) to nearly half an inch long, and have now become apparently dormant for the winter. The proceedings of the above female do not appear to have been wholly singular. In consequence of having taken a male *Polychloros* in my summer-house, where he had taken up his quarters for the night, I examined a large elm in a neighbour's garden, and found six larvæ of the same size as those I already had, feeding on the suckers thrown up some distance from the trunk. There is thus not the slightest doubt about the fact of at least two female *V. Polychloros*, inhabiting different localities, having paired in the autumn, and laid their eggs. With reference to the larvæ I beat from willow and sallow being *Lithosia Griseola*, it is quite possible they may be so; I only stated that they appeared to me to correspond exactly with *V. Polychloros*. That question, however, will be decided next year, if they survive the winter. — J. MERRIN, *Gloucester; October 30.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have several duplicates of *A. Galathea*, *P. Sylvanus* and *A. Loniceræ* (bred), and shall be happy to exchange sets of the two former and pairs of the latter for single specimens of any of the following:—*A. Cratægi*, *L. Sinapis*, any of the Hair-Streaks, *P. Ægon*, *P. Adonis*, *P. Artaxerxes*, *L. Sibylla*, *S. Paniscus*. — *IBID.*

Liparis Dispar.—I have received so many applications for *L. Dispar*, &c., in consequence of the notice of my duplicates in the 'Intelligencer,' that I cannot possibly answer all; those who do not

hear from me must therefore conclude that my stock of duplicates is exhausted.

—JAMES BATTY, 133, *South St., Park, Sheffield*; October 31.

Colias Hyale.—I have received such numerous applications for *C. Hyale*, that I cannot undertake to answer all of them. My duplicates of the insect were few in number, and are now exhausted.—ROLAND TRIMEN, 71, *Guildford Street, Russell Square*; October 31.

COLEOPTERA.

Coleoptera at Hammersmith.—On the 16th and 20th inst., I visited Hammersmith Marshes, where, unlike Battersea, *Scirpi* and other aquatic plants still flourish undisturbed. I took three examples of *Erikrinus Scirpi*, an insect which, I have been subsequently informed, Mr. S. Stevens used to take in some numbers under the stalks of bulrushes, though of late years they have been less numerous. *Coccinella 19-punctata* was rather common. I also took *Anchomenus mæstus*, *Stenolophus vespertinus*, *Bembidium guttula*, *biguttatum* and *bipunctatum*, *Phytonomus Rumicis*, *Ceutorhynchus Erysimi*, *Phædon Betulæ*, the pretty little *Anthicus Antherinus*, &c. I did not see *Anchomenus Thoreyi* (*Agonum pelidnum*, Steph.), but intend to try again; if more successful, I will let you know. — C. GLOYNE, jun., 5, *Terrace, Kensington*; October 26.

Chrysomela Staphylea.—Having a few duplicates of this species, taken from under the sea-weed on the shore, I shall be glad to exchange for specimens of Coleoptera; but, as my wants are numerous, entomologists requiring it had better write first, stating what they can best spare. If my present stock run out, I am almost sure of getting others, as I only looked over half the sea-weed, and found more than fifty. — RICHARD TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport*; Oct. 29.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Being the Secretary of a Junior Natural History Society, I thought it would not be obtrusive on your time, or unacceptable to your readers, if I were to offer a few suggestions as to the best means of keeping alive the interest of the members during the winter months.

I am sure that every one in a like position with myself has felt this difficulty, and I am still more sure that a "judicial boring," if I may use the expression, is a "sovereign cure" for it. Leave your members to themselves, and interest flags. Call them together and lead them into a discussion, or a sense of utility to their Society, and forthwith they become zealous promoters of its interests.

The plan I have adopted and pursued with success is this:—A weekly meeting is called; the first thing, as a matter of course, is to bring forward any propositions or amendments that may have occurred to the members' minds during the past week; after this, a lecture or a passage from some suitable book is read by an able member; in conclusion, each one brings out his addition to the Museum, according to his resources, and the meeting is broken up with universal satisfaction and a determined resolve to be present next meeting by all means.—SIGMA; October 22.

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Trusting you will not think it an intrusion, I draw your attention to a subject which has long been a cause of consideration with myself, and I have no

doubt has been duly discussed by many others: it is a subject which I consider of more or less importance to all, but more especially to many of the working classes: it will at once be apparent that my remarks will principally apply to this extensive body of entomologists, when I state that my observations are upon the proper pronunciation of the Latin nomenclature of insects. Many of your readers, with a greater flow of pen-and-paper logic than I possess, might be able to do greater justice to the cause than I am, but never having had the pleasure of seeing the question discussed in your pages, I have myself resolved to break the ice, hoping that some of your numerous readers will break it still further, and thus bring the question fully before you.

Many may think that I am attaching more importance to the subject than is due, but I think that when they have given it a proper amount of consideration, they will agree that it should not be overlooked. Perhaps such *savans* who are well versed in their Greek and Latin Lexicons will think it an affair of no moment; but let them visit a few collectors who have not had the benefit of a most ample education, and their ears will be assailed by so many conflicting pronunciations that they will soon be zealous in the cause of working a reformation.

"But how is this to be done?" is the cry of many, and to this question I will endeavour to give an answer. The greatest errors of pronunciation are often in wrong accents being placed on letters where they should not be placed, as a remedy for which I recommend the following plan.

Supposing that I were unacquainted with Latin, and were to come in contact with the name of *L. Sinapis*, by what means am I to arrive at its proper accentuation. Is the first *i* pronounced short, and the *a* long, or is it *vice versa*? I should perhaps be at a loss at what con-

clusion to arrive, whereas by placing notes of accentuation the evil might be obviated. I see the name printed thus, *L. Sīnū'pīs*, with the short accent on the *i* and the long accent on the *a*, and I know how to pronounce it at once. This plan might perhaps not be so easily accomplished in some instances as it might in others; for instance, in the 'Intelligencer,' where the name of one insect is often referred to, it might be impracticable, but in Lists of British Lepidoptera, or in works similar to the 'Manual,' to follow this theory might be of great service to persons requiring them as a guide to proper pronunciation, and I think it would not fail greatly to increase their value. I have inclosed my card according to custom, and remain,

Yours truly,

York, October 28.

R. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—On two or three occasions during the summer I have received my boxes from correspondents *unpaid*, and of course had to pay increased postage on them. This is hardly fair, I think, as, if a correspondent is unable to pay the postage, he should state so when writing, as then one could send the insects wished for in a box not worth returning.

To instance a case, I lately sent a correspondent three specimens of *C. Castrensis*, paying of course the postage of sixpence, and received back the box *unpaid*, and containing one *H. Dominula* (bred), one *L. Rubi*, one *P. Cassinea*, and one *L. Dispar*, the specimens, with the exception of *Dominula*, being rather indifferent, so that for these insects I gave *Castrensis*, and had to pay 1s. 2d. postage.

Hoping you will excuse this trespass on your valuable paper,

Believe me to be, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

CLISIOCAMPA.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 59.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

WE have received a number of communications on the subject of "Local Associations," and many of our correspondents express themselves dissatisfied with the result of them; a want of earnestness and definite aim is felt by many to be a stumbling-block to the attainment of any great amount of usefulness. We fear this is too true! But it is of no use simply being dissatisfied with the existing state of things; each in his proper sphere must endeavour to remove the causes of dissatisfaction. Every leading member of an "Association" has a certain amount of responsibility entailed upon him, and he must endeavour to ascertain whether *he* cannot *himself* do something to render his "Association" more serviceable to all the members. The winter object of these Associations is, as we take it, mainly educational. Now how can they be more efficiently used to this end? Water, we know, will always find its own level,—that is, the lower pools are swollen at the expense of those higher up; but it is not so in imparting knowledge: those who contribute freely from their stores to those who, from station or youth, are on a

lower level, may, it is true, raise the amount of knowledge amongst those below them, but they will not in any degree have lessened their own stock.

But of course we shall be told by many that there is no lack of readiness to impart knowledge, but that little interest is apparently taken by the audience in the subjects selected for "papers" by the *savans* of the "Association." This again, we fear, is too true! The great gun is very apt to fire off with the view of making a great noise: people are surprised, and they stare and they say, "Did you hear Mr. P. last night? He must be very clever! why I hardly understood a word he said." And Mr. P. had simply been eloquent on a subject with which he was well conversant, and had been content with displaying his own knowledge, little considering how his peroration would appear to those hitherto uninformed upon the subject, and little considering the important question of *cui bono?*

Of course we do not wish to rush off at a tangent about the "love of display," but we simply wish to call the attention of those who are interested in "Local Associations" to the fact that *a series of systematically progressive papers* upon one subject would

have a more beneficial result than a greater number of uncounected papers on all manner of subjects. It must not be forgotten that a certain amount of recapitulation is often very necessary in giving *oral* instruction, and that by repeating in Paper No. 2 the substance of Paper No. 1,—that is, its condensed essence only,—and in Paper No. 3 bringing, in like manner, the substance of Papers Nos. 1 and 2, though the effect might remind some of "The House that Jack built," we doubt not the result would be found satisfactory.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road;

At PECKHAM, of — Weatherley, High Street;

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At BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and T. J. Wilkiuson, 11, Ludgate Hill;

At YORK, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stone-gate.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G.—Next week.

A. T., BERMONDSEY.—Your chrysalis is *Ephyra pendularia*.

J. M. G., SIDMOUTH.—Your larva is *Lasiocampa Rubi*.

H. P.—Captures must be interesting to our readers to merit insertion.

LIM. POPULI.—We have no faith in what was only *seen*; we have often seen wonderful nondescripts, but if by chance one was caught it turned out something very ordinary.

J. S.—All *Solenobia* larvæ hibernate and only change to pupæ in the spring.

T. L. C.—We have had the larva before, but never reared it; we fancy it is a *Eudorea*. The larva on *Epilobium* is *Mania Typica*; it will eat dock.

REV. C. B.—Next week.

DIA and several other communications are necessarily held over from press of matter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—After the 15th inst. my address will be—T. L. CRUMP, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire; Nov. 7.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Failure of Sugar.—I think the "bad success at sugar" maintained by Mr. Walker, in a late number of the 'Intelligencer,' is well accounted for by the great number of flowers which were produced by the unusual heat of the summer. As an example, I may mention the blossom of the bramble, as also the fruit itself, both of which I have found very attractive this season: to the blossom came troops of Wainscots, *Triphænæ*, &c., and the fruit the moths seemed much to prefer to my richest sugar-mixture, for on nights when sugaring produced nothing but spiders and earwigs I have found moths swarming at the brambles; some hovering over, others crawling, but the majority sitting on the fruit, and, with out-stretched trunks and wagging heads, wholly absorbed in the pleasures of their meal. Of course the bulk of them were *N. Xanthographa* and *baja*, and after them *A. Pistacina* and *Rufina*, but some were of a better sort, the last that I took being the portly *Xanthia Cerago* and *Flavago*,—the latter coming freely to the feast; and then, when the ivy is covered with blossom and the yew with its luscious berries, how can we expect the moths to come to our scanty fare, placed, as it generally is, on the hard trunk of a tree.—T. L.

Persevere in Sugaring.—As some of your readers complain of bad success at sugar, I will just give them a word of advice. Let them not be discouraged, but take Mr. Greene's advice on pupa digging,—persevere. I see one correspondent says he has sugared fifteen times since July, and scarcely taken anything: I have sugared more than sixty in the time, and have had more than fifteen bad nights; but it must be remembered that I have had many good ones to make up for them. I conclude that sugaring

is nearly over, as there is plenty of ivy to work at,—wet or dry, I always look over some. Last night the rain came down in torrents, but, nothing daunted, I went to work; I sought some large ash trees, covered almost with ivy, and found moths in abundance: I took two beautiful specimens of *D. Rubiginea*, *A. Saucia*, *X. Aurago*, *X. Gilvago*, *X. Semibrunnea*, and a great number of others; of course I got wet through, but what real lover of Entomology would mind that, after capturing such rare insects? It is a well known fact that moths vary much in their flight, and I am confident there is nothing like working regularly, for by so doing you must, in the end, take something good.—H. ROGERS, *Freshwater, Isle of Wight*; October 28.

Success at Sugar.—I have been rather surprised at some notices that have appeared of the scarcity of insects at sugar in the latter part of the season. I have been sugaring occasionally for the last few weeks, and have taken the following insects:—

Anthocelis Rufina,	} In great abundance.
" Pistacina,	
Glæa Vaccinii,	} Common.
Chariptera Aprilina,	
Miselia Oxyacanthæ,	
Scopelosoma Satellitia,	
Hadena Protea,	} A few specimens.
Xanthia Ferruginea,	
" Flavago,	
" Cerago,	
Glæa Spadicea,	
Orthosia Lota,	
" macilenta,	
Xylina Rhizolitia (5),	
Xantholeuca Croceago (1),	
Calocampa Exoleta (3).	

I took four specimens of *Ennomos Fuscantaria* and two of *E. Tiliaria* at light this autumn. I also took a specimen of *Ypsipetes Impluviaria* (the May high-flyer) at light, in either August or September,—I believe early in September; it is smaller considerably than the May brood, and in good condition.—C. G. BARRETT, 37, *Park Street, Mile End*; October 29.

Smoke attractive to Moths.—I took *Cidaria latentaria*, a species I was in want of, last June, in a remarkable manner. I joined a fishing expedition to the Tweed: one evening our party of four, after whipping the waters of Loch Skene, sat down on the mountain side, and, as is usual with anglers, were regaling on the fragrant weed. Four pipes of course produced a considerable quantity of smoke, and very soon I perceived *Latentaria* and *Miaria* evidently approved of our proceedings. We had a succession of visitors: they evidently snuffed up the fragrance from a distance, and flew close up to the bowls of the pipes. I cannot say for certain the description of tobacco we were using, but it may possibly have been *Honey-dew*!—F. K.

Two Days at the Diggings.—On Tuesday, October 27, the weather was pleasantly varied by a succession of hurricanes and water-spouts; and in the midst of one of the latter phenomena the drenched postman brought me an invitation to “come and grub under the fine old trees” of a kind friend in the valley of Tannton Deane, and to “accept grub and shelter” in his hospitable mansion afterwards. On receipt of this missive I at first looked despairingly at the weather, then, retiring to my study, serewed the mercury in the barometer up to “set fair,” and confidently accepted the invitation. The sequel is instructive,—at 5 P.M. the sky cleared, the sun set in crimson, and a vigorous wind dried the sodden ground: accordingly early on the following morning the first train bore us through that species of “morning grey,” of pastoral notoriety, to the scene of our coming glory. A noble oak, with autumn-tinted foliage, and, which was more to our purpose, with wide-spreading roots, first attracted our attention: just where two buttresses of living wood formed an angle we espied a small tuft of grass; this we judged would prove a “Placero”: a three-pronged fork raised the sheltering tuft,

and, on gently tapping it with a trowel, one — two — three — eight glossy, and therefore new, pupæ rolled at our knees,—for, reader, knees and ungloved hauds are essential at the “diggings:” a further search disclosed a huge “nugget” of the purest ore, viz. *P. trepida*, and also a second, whose shrivelled and cracking case exposed the elliptical and banded form of an *Ichneumon* pupa: we have thrown such things away, but we are wiser now, and all were consigned to our pupa-boxes. A knobby knot on the gnarled surface of the tree took my fancy; one blow with the trowel, and out rolled from his warm cocoon *A. Megacephala*, and writhed in mild caudal convulsions at my feet; to cut out the cocoon and replace him in it was a moment’s work, but he had a box for himself. Our next tree was an elm—a veritable Sacramento, only not so wet; here were no “nuggets,” but fine “grains,” such as *T. munda* and *T. Opima*, mixed largely with the impurer ore, *T. Stabilis* and *Gothica*. After we had sunk our pits and cleared the substrata of their contents, we filled in our excavations (remember this, reader, if you would revisit the scenes of your failures and successes), and made tracks for a large ash, whose riven bark invited search; we ripped away at it till it resembled an Australian Eucalyptus, in the fall of the bark, but nothing rewarded our exertions save clumps of congregated Oniscidæ and bags of spiders, varied by an occasional *Scotopendra* or *Iulus*. Suddenly I saw a deep hole in the wood, and in went my penknife as a probe,—“Soft, by Jove!”—and we cut him out—a fine *Cossus* in a huge cocoon. Then we took to scoring the bottom of the tree in the most orthodox fashion, much like etching an engraving, but without result; however, the same expedient applied to a poplar overhanging a small stream discovered some desperately hard cocoons of *Furecula* and *Bifida*. This was exciting work, but many an apparent

"Sacramento" was dry or merely vulgarly muddy, and many a "Placero" situated to win the admiration of Auro or Aurclio-entomologists proved anything but auriferous or aureliferous. Taking the average between occasional "hauls" of twenty and much more numerous blanks, three useful pupæ to a tree was our modicum of success through the day, and this is above the ordinary average. Dusk and the dinner-bell put an end to the campaign for that day: our numbers were 96. Omitting the good cheer of our host as beyond my powers of description, I pass to the next day. A rainy morning gave place (without putting the screw on) to a glorious afternoon, and we obtained 150 pupæ before dusk, after which we returned to count the spoil. From notes of our captures last year, including two *X. conspicillaris*, male and female, from the elm, we think we have one or two pupæ of the last-named insect, also *T. munda* and *D. dodonæa* among our best prizes, besides those before mentioned, with the ordinary amount of *Sphiugina* and the common *Noctuina*: these are all carefully deposited in a filtering-case, to bide their time, but we hope greatly to augment their number. In conclusion, and on another subject, I cannot help mentioning that we took at ivy last night no less a thing than *Cerastis Erythrocephala*! it perfectly agrees with the description of that insect in the 'Manual,' having the three small dots in the base of the renal stigma, and is quite unlike the figure of any other species, except that of *G. Candelisequa* in Westwood, which it resembles, excepting the before-mentioned dots. My last notice brought upon me a cloud of incipients, many of whom confess to beginning their study this summer. Is it wise to help them at this early period? would not their working unassisted as yet, afford the best criterion of their ultimate perseverance, without which specimens are merely wasted on them and their characters as men of pur-

pose simply lessened? Young Barnes is quite welcome to apply for *Erythrocephala*, that I may form his acquaintance and—avoid him.—W. D. CROUCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare*; Nov. 2.

Orgyia Gonostigma.—I was fortunate enough to get a brood of eggs of this insect the beginning of July last. They hatched in about fourteen days, and the young larvæ fed freely on hawthorn: two males of the perfect insect came out the middle of August, at which time the majority of the larvæ were full fed, and many had spun up. In September I bred about seventy specimens, male and female. A few of the larvæ grew very slowly, and will evidently hibernate; but, strange to say, about half a dozen of the larvæ continued feeding till the middle of October, when they spun up, and last evening I found two fine males just emerged from the pupæ. The larvæ have all been treated exactly in the same manner, and fed in the same cages. With the exception of the two last, the specimens are all much smaller than the usual July brood.—W. MACHIN, 35, *William Street, Globe Fields, Mile End, N.E.*; November 4.

Ornix on Hornbeam.—I found an *Ornix* larva mining the leaves of the hornbeam in September, very similar in its habits to that on the beech. Unfortunately I was rather late for them, and I have only a few cocoons.—PROFESSOR FREY, *Zurich*; October 22.

Ornix on Lime.—A single bush of *Tilia Europæa* in a wood furnished me with four mines of an *Ornix*, two of which still contained the larvæ, which have now entered the pupa state.—IBID.

A new Mine on Coltsfoot.—In October I found some leaves of this plant (*Tussilago farfara*) with a very large, radiating mine, something like that of *Cosmopteryx Drurella* on the hop leaves, only larger. The sixteen-footed larva is rather large, green, on the back brown; it changes to pupa in the ground, and

will, I suspect, produce a *Gelechia*.—IBID.

New Nepticula Larva on Oak.—Yesterday I found three mines of a new *Nepticula* on oak; the mine is like that of *Oxyacanthella*, and quite filled up with brown excrement, hence on a dark oak leaf not easily seen; the larva is dark green.—IBID.

Aspilates sacraria.—I now send a few additional particulars of this capture. I was with my brother when he took it; it was at rest on the iron framework of the lamp, about 10 P.M., its wings meeting over its back and forming a very inclined roof. I showed it to several friends before killing it, although I did not know it was anything rare. It certainly is a very singular time for its appearance, so many months after the proper time.—C. ROGERS, 11, *St. Andrew's Street, Plymouth*; October 27.

Curious Error.—I am sorry to inform you that I made a mistake in numbering one insect in last week's 'Intelligencer.' I had several applications for *L. Muscerda* before I received the paper, and it made me very anxious: in looking it over I found it should have been *O. Potatoria* instead of *L. Muscerda*. By inserting this you will save trouble in writing for it.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, 1, *Coronation Square, Gas St., Great Bolton*; Nov. 2.

Don't apply for what has not been offered.—As my notice was merely inserted in the 'Intelligencer' to show what a few days' collecting in this neighbourhood might produce, I take this mode of answering my numerous applicants for *T. Formicæforme* and *Bembiciformis*, extremely regretting my inability to comply with their requests, as I have parted with all to private friends of my own. Next year I hope to be able to supply my correspondents with both insects, and I thank those gentlemen who have offered me so many of my desiderata.—D. ROSS TAYLOR, 4, *Alpha Cottages, New Road, Hammersmith*; Nov. 2.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having spare specimens of the following insects, viz.—

Argynnis Paphia,
Thecla W-album,
Anthrocera Filipendulæ,
Porthesia Chrysorrhæa,
Tæniocampa Gothica,
 „ *Stabilis*,
 „ *Cruda*,
Cerastis Vaccinii,
 „ *Spadicea*,
Scopelosoma Satellitia,
Calocampa Exoleta,
Ourapteryx Sambucaria,
Abraxas Ulnata,

I shall be happy to send any of them to any entomologist who may be in want of them, on receipt of a box and postage-stamps to pay return. I should be obliged if any of my correspondents would furnish me with *Melitæa Cinxia*, *Thecla Pruni* or *Acherontia Atropos*.—DAVID P. MORISON, 49, *King St., Perth, N.B.*; Oct. 31.

COLEOPTERA.

Monstrosity in a Beetle.—It is by no means uncommon to meet with beetles running about with a deficiency in the number of their limbs, but I am not aware that insects with a superabundance of legs are often seen. Yesterday I picked up a lively *Bembidium littorale* with no fewer than eight legs. This monstrosity is produced by the femur of the right hind leg giving off three perfect tibiæ with their perfect tarsi and claws. Being but a tyro in Entomology, I know not if such anomalies as the one I have described are worth recording on account of their rarity. Some of your readers may be able to give some information on the subject of supernumerary limbs in insects, which could not fail to prove interesting, to medical entomologists at least, if not to all entomologists.—R. E. DUDGEON, 82, *Gloucester Place, Portman Square*; Nov. 2.

How to kill Beetles.—One of your correspondents inquired some time since

respecting the best method of killing beetles with delicately coloured scales. The following is the plan I adopt with perfect success:—As soon as captured I throw the insect into a bottle, in which is a small fragment (not larger than a pea) of cyanide of potassium (the same as used for photographic purposes) wrapped up in a piece of blotting paper. The object of the blotting-paper is to absorb the moisture caused by the deliquescence of the salt. This kills the beetles instantaneously, without injuring them, and preserves their limbs in a relaxed state, so that they are easily set.—IBID.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The October meeting of this Society was held on Friday, the 30th ult., at the Secretary's rooms.

C. C. Babington, Esq., the President, in the chair.

H. T. Stainton, Esq., and Charles Bree, Esq., were elected corresponding members.

Mr. Dunning, one of the vice-presidents, then read a paper, the object of which was to point out the difficulties which usually beset a beginner in the study of Entomology, and how those difficulties may be overcome. After some preliminary remarks on classification in general and on the basis of classification, viz. the idea of natural affinity; and after touching upon the question of what constitutes a species, and what a natural order, he proceeded to pass in review the six great orders of insects, enumerating the peculiarities of each, mentioning some of the various forms, habits and haunts of the larvæ, pupæ and perfect insects of the principal groups, and pointing out some of the different methods of collecting and preparing specimens for the cabinet.

Mr. Dunning exhibited specimens of *Phlogophora Empyrea* and *Lithocolletis*

Aucupariella (*Sorbi* ?), bred from larvæ in the leaves of the mountain ash.

Mr. Hall exhibited a box of Scotch insects, including *Scop. Alpinalis* and *Stilbia Anomala*.

Mr. Farren exhibited several species of *Lithocolletis* larvæ.

Mr. T. Brown exhibited *G. ilicifolia*, *Pionea margaritalis*, *Tortrix uliginosana* and *dumetana*.

Mr. Preston exhibited a large box of Micro-Lepidoptera.

Mr. Sealy exhibited several boxes of insects, the result of a collecting tour in Hampshire and Dorset: the chief of these were:—*P. Actæon*, *E. cribrum*, *N. trepida*, *D. Orion*, *H. caliginosa*, *Crymodes templi* (taken at Ventnor), *Agrotis Saucia* and *lunigera*, *H. hispidus* (one specimen, taken at Ventnor), *Cleora glabraria* and *Viduaria*, *Agdistes Bennetti*.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, November 27, at eight o'clock.—A. F. SEALY, M.A., Hon. Sec., 70, Trumpington Street, Cambridge; November 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Mr. Wollaston has written a very interesting book on the 'Variation of Species.' Now would you believe that, in the splendid Library of the British Museum, this book is entered in the Catalogue as a treatise on the "Variation of *Speeches*"? Yet so it is.

Moreover, I am often pained to see the word *Entomology* written in these Catalogues *Etymology*. A friend of mine says that this is the only reason why he does not print and publish his poem (?) intitled "The Temptations of St. Antennæ," because he fears that when a copy is sent to the British Museum it will appear in the Catalogue as "The Temptations of St. *Anthony*," and thus take the cream off the joke.

But, seriously speaking, these preventible errors should not appear in such

a National Library, and if I were Mr. Wollaston, I'd say something strong about it.

I am, sir,

Yours truly,

H. F. G.

TO ENTOMOLOGISTS.—RICHARD WEAVER begs to inform his friends that he has received some fine specimens of *Phlogophora empyrea* for sale at 10s. each, and also has other rare Insects at moderate prices.—No. 25, *Pershere Street, Birmingham*; November 2, 1857.

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 How to kill Micro-Lepidoptera.
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"**PUPA DIGGING.**"—Under this title is reprinted, at the low price of TWOPENCE, the Rev. Mr. Greene's truly useful paper on this subject. Entomologists requiring it will please send two penny postage stamps for each copy, and one penny stamp additional for postage. The penny for postage will be sufficient, however large the number of copies ordered.

None will be sent out without prepayment.

London: Edward Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, N.E.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 14, 1857.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 60.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

It is far easier to teach by *showing* a person what to do than by *telling* him what to do. We have repeatedly been struck with this by noting the influence which a single energetic collector of Micro-Lepidoptera has upon those who come in contact with him: every entomologist who visits Scarborough and does a little collecting with Mr. T. Wilkinson, of that place, is at once seized with a mania for collecting and rearing those small entities, the Tineina. Micro-Lepidopterology, which was formerly studied by comparatively few in the North, seems likely now to attain a greater development there than in the South.

A most startling instance of the rapid development of a single branch of the study has recently been recorded in the 'Zoologist' (p. 5827), under the heading "*Nepticulæ* at Bowdon." In this notice, Mr. Edleston records having bred this season twenty-nine species, amongst which are two new to our lists, and others of considerable rarity. It is little more than a twelvemonth since Mr. Edleston turned his attention especially to the subject: in October,

1856, he wrote us, "*The Nepticulæ* are widely distributed and only want looking for; I have worked them pretty hard during the last two months;" and already we observe such astonishing results.

The following observations on *Nepticulæ* in the Spanish Chestnut (*Fagus Castanea*) merit great attention, as they will probably tend to the discovery of several new species of the genus:—"Chestnut-trees are tenanted by three, if not four, distinct species. Last season I could not find a single mine tenanted; this season I have been rather more successful. All the three species are excessively scarce; the first is a small blotch miner, formed by a pale green larva, which spins a brown cocoon; the second is a long spiral mine, three inches in length, excrement black in centre of mine, larva yellowish green, and forms a drab cocoon; the third is a visceriform miner, and so far never at home. What may produce a fourth is a pale green larva, with brown head, and when young mines along the midrib, discolouring the leaf, afterwards forming a small blotch mine; I collected several of these a few days ago." This last may probably be *Nepticula subbimaculella*, as several oak-feeding larvæ occur on

the Spanish chestnut, such as *Tischeria Complanella*, *Lithocolletis Messaniella*, &c.

We have given some further extracts from Mr. Edleston's notice in the 'Zoologist' in another column; the tendency of which, coupled with the communications of new species from Messrs. Hofmann, and that from Professor Frey last week of a dark green *Nepticula* larva on oak, is to show that this genus is very, very far from being exhausted; whereas Mr. Edleston's success in what may be called his first (or at most his second) season at the genus, should serve as a great encouragement to those who fear that a long apprenticeship is necessary.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church St., Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road;

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Errata. — In last week's 'Intelligencer,' p. 51, left-hand column,

Line 4, for maintained read mentioned
Line 27, for portly read pretty

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. M. is thanked; a *First-class Man* talks of publishing a list before next March.

E. H. — *Angustellus* is the female of *Pratellus*; see Stephens' 'Synonymic List of Crambidae,' published by the British Museum; price 9d.

W. W. — Whoever offered you *Chariaclea Delphinii*, you may be sure it was a hoax; no one has it to part with.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Mr. Edleston on Nepticulae. — "Mountain ash is tenanted by another species besides *Aucuparia*, with a very peculiar compressed spiral mine, and dark yellow larva; I found four of them, for the first time, this afternoon. Last season I met with *Vimineticola*, very rare, in osiers, but

failed in breeding them. Most of the *Nepticulæ* are said to be double-brooded; my short experience inclines me to the opinion of a succession of broods. From June to October the larvæ of several species are always to be found. * * * * Of all the *Nepticulæ*, *Weaveri* is the most extraordinary. The singular appearance of the leaf of *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* when the larva is full fed, with the cocoon inside the leaf, and elongated and lying between an upper and lower layer of silk, is a marvel of workmanship. The insect is exceedingly difficult to rear. I collected a sufficient number of full-grown larvæ, had they produced moths, to have supplied most collections with specimens. I bred some three dozen only, which were most irregular in their appearance, from June 21 to August 24. Had *Ichneumons* made their appearance it would have been satisfactory in accounting for my mishap. On opening the cocoons the great bulk contained a shrivelled larva, which had apparently died of utter exhaustion in spinning these astounding cocoons." — *From the 'Zoologist' for November*, p. 5828.

Nepticula on Convolvulus Arvensis.—We found these larvæ on the 26th of September, at the edge of a field.—OTTMAR HOFMANN, *Ratisbon*; *October 10*.

Nepticula on Potentilla Tormentilla.—We found the mines of this species a few days ago, at the margin of a wood.—IBID.

Nepticula on Potentilla Tormentilla.—I had met with this larva at West Wickham Wood, and between Barnstaple and Bideford; the mine is more of a blotch than that of *Aurella*, and has no resemblance to that of *Arcuata*.—H. T. STAIN-
TON; *Nov. 7*.

Another Nepticula!—In the middle of October we found, under hedges at the skirts of a wood, a *Nepticula* mine in the leaves of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, very abundant. The larvæ had almost all assumed the pupa state, the cocoon being

invariably *inside the mine*, and generally in one of the serratures of the leaf. This can hardly be *N. aurella*, for, in the first place, we have never met with that species (so common in England) here, and, secondly, it is not known to change inside the mine.—FRIEDRICH HOFMANN, *Ratisbon*; *October 30*.

A new Nepticula Larva.—I have found a larva mining in blotches in the leaves of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. In England I believe the larva of *N. Aurella* has occurred on this plant, but that no doubt makes a gallery. On the 25th of October I found near Zurich a yellowish larva mining in brown blotches the *Agrimonia*, and changing within a flat brown cocoon. At the same time Herr Hofmann met with this *Agrimonia*-miner at Ratisbon; but, singularly enough, the larvæ I have received from Ratisbon changed to pupa *within* the mine, those I found here have formed their cocoons *outside* the mine.—PROFESSOR FREY, *Zurich*; *Nov. 11*.

Lithocolletis insignitella.—We first found the mines of this species on the 5th of June, at the edge of a fir wood, in the leaves of *Trifolium alpestre* and *medium*; they specially frequent those plants which are most sheltered. At the end of September we found the second brood in the same locality, and under the same circumstances.—OTTMAR HOFMANN, *Ratisbon*; *October 10*.

Carbonate of Ammonia.—During the past season, I and a young friend have made trial, for killing Lepidoptera and small Coleoptera, of the carbonate of ammonia, instead of liquid ammonia or laurel leaves, and which has fully answered our expectations. The carbonate has the preference of the liquid, as from it no damp vapour collects in the bottle, being also cheaper and far safer to be placed in the hands of the young. The laurel leaves are often difficult to be obtained, and therefore not readily accessible. The best way of placing the carbonate of ammonia in the bottle is

first to reduce it into small pieces (not into powder), then to enclose it in a small bag, made of any porous material, and place the bag with its contents at the bottom of the bottle, and on this a perforated card rounded to fit tightly the bottle, to preserve the bag firm at the bottom of the bottle. The ammonia gradually separates from the carbonic acid and fills the bottle sufficiently strong to effect the object. — T. TIDEMORE, 15, Northampton Street, Lower Road, Islington; October 28.

Remedy for failure at Sugar. — In Shield's 'Practical Hints' it is recommended to use essential oil of bitter almonds in the mixture during the time that the almond tree is in blossom. Why should not a similar plan be adopted with respect to all the attractive trees throughout the year, and have essences or odoriferous preparations of some kind, of such plants as honeysuckle, rhododendron, ivy, &c.? By this plan we might at any rate modify the effects of such a profusion of blossoms as that of the present year. — J. F. MOON, Ryde; Nov. 9.

Cheap Substitute for Cork. — About six months ago one of your correspondents was kind enough to inform your readers that £20 was too much to pay for a full size British cabinet, and mentioned the cost of one made of the best materials as £3 15s.; but still this was to be exclusive of the cork, the cost of which, in a cabinet of thirty drawers, each 14 inches square, will not come much short of £2, a sum which many can badly afford. A cheap substitute was told me by a person, a little while ago, which, on trial, I find to answer quite as well, and not costing the tenth part. Get some new ironing blanket (if common blanket two folds are required), glue this well to the bottom of the drawer; then, soaking it well with paste, cover it with paper, which must not be too thick, or else it will not lie well to the blanket, which will also happen if enough paste has not been put on the

latter. — R. TYRER, jun., Row Lane, Southport; Nov. 7.

Sphinx Convolvuli in June. — I have just placed in my collection a specimen of *S. Convolvuli*, which was taken by a person at Maidstone on the 21st of June. The insect was taken at night while at rest upon some ivy. I should not have written this had I not been struck by the earliness of its appearance, more than two months before the time mentioned in the 'Manual.' Have any of your dragon fly correspondents tried oxalic acid for clearing out the intestines? It has answered pretty fairly in keeping the colour of a fly I captured. — SYDNEY HASTINGS, 14, Albemarle Street; Nov. 2.

How should one collect the Pupæ of Machaon? — Can any of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' inform me how I should go to work to collect these pupæ during the winter? I have many more applications for them than I can supply. — WILLIAM WINTER, Ranworth, Blofield, Norfolk; Nov. 2.

Capture of Argynnis Dia. — A short time ago, among some insects brought me to name by a young collector, the Hon. C. A. Ellis, resident near here, I observed a small Fritillary unknown to me: it had been knocked down by a village lad with his cap, and was pinned and set in corresponding style; still I insisted on its interest, and recommended that it should be sent to Mr. Doubleday to name. He has pronounced it to be *Argynnis Dia*, and, through the liberality of Mr. Ellis, the specimen is now in my collection. This fact will give deserved pleasure to Mr. Richard Weaver, whose capture of *Dia* near Sutton Coldfield, years ago, thus receives confirmation in Berkshire. — REV. B. SMITH, Marlow; November 7.

Parasitic Acari. — During the past season I have repeatedly observed these on the thorax of the common Crane Fly (*Tipula Horticola*) at Wickham. — C. HEALY, 4, Bath Place, Haggerstone; Nov. 7.

Colias Hyale, &c.—I have fine specimens of *Colias Hyale* and *Edusa* that I should be glad to exchange for fine examples of *A. Atropos* or *E. Versicolor*. There are many other uncommon species that would be equally acceptable.—R. C. COCKING, *High Street, Peckham, Surrey, S.E.*; Nov. 9.

Captures at Newnham.—*Dasycampa Rubiginea* has again occurred here,—a specimen was taken by a brother collector at light. I have taken *Petasia Cassinea*, *Pæcilocampa Populi* and *Leucania Comma*, during the past week, all at gas-lamps: two out of six specimens of *Cassinea* were female; both have laid a batch of eggs,—about 80 to 100 each lot. I presume they had better be kept out of doors during the winter. The capture of *L. Comma* on the 5th of November must be an exceptional case: it was in good condition, therefore could not be a specimen which had lived since July, and as the larvæ hibernate it seems scarcely likely to have been one which has fed up early.—S. BINGHAM, *Newnham*; Nov. 9.

European Lepidoptera.—Without doubt the 'Intelligencer' finds its way into the hands of many Continental entomologists, some of whom, as suggested in last week's number, may be willing to exchange European butterflies for English moths. I beg to be allowed to say how gladly I should enter into correspondence with any collector thus inclined; my best endeavours shall be used to supply his desiderata.—J. R. HIND, 22, *Grove Road, St. John's Wood, London*; Nov. 9.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having a pair of *C. Edusa*, also a pair of *S. Ligustri*, and bred specimens of *M. Stellatarum*, I would gladly exchange them for a pair of *Sesia Fuciformis* or *Bombiliformis*.—R. SMITH, 19, *Albany Villas, Cliftonville, Brighton*.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few duplicates of the following insects, should any one be in want of them:—

P. Machaon,	V. C-album,
T. Quercus,	A. Galathea,
P. Corydon,	S. Tiliæ,
A. Paphia,	C. Macilenta,
Aglaia,	E. Bipunctaria,
Selene.	

I shall be glad if any one will assist me with—

T. Betulæ,	N. Lucina,
Pruni,	M. Cinxia,
Rubi,	A. Iris,
P. Argiolus,	E. Cassiope,
Acis,	S. Davus,
Ægon,	S. Pauiscus,
Salmacis,	P. Comma,
Artaxerxes,	Actæon.

I shall also be glad of any addition to my collection of Sphinges, Bombyces, or Noctuæ. — REV. CAULFEILD BROWNE, *Battle End House, near Brecon, South Wales*; Nov. 6.

Duplicates.—Of the duplicates named in No. 55 of the 'Intelligencer,' Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 9 are exhausted, and of my desiderata, Nos. 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17 and 18 have been supplied. Among the *Geometræ* I want

H. Bajularia,	P. Gemmaria,
E. Fuscantaria,	M. Hastaria,
M. Alternaria,	E. Tæniaria,
F. Plumaria, ♀,	Orbicularia,
B. Roboraria, ♀,	Pulchellaria,
C. Glabraria, ♀,	Debiliaria,
Viduaria, ♀,	Indigaria,
T. Extersaria,	Expallidaria,
Variaria,	Irriguaria,
A. Berberaria,	D. Rusticaria,
P. Flavicinctaria,	A. Perochraria,
A. Viretaria,	Rubricaria,
T. Certaria,	Obsoletaria,
S. Rhamnaria,	Marginepunctaria,
P. Lapidaria,	Inornaria,
Lignaria.	

In addition to the few duplicates remaining out of those given in No. 55, I have the following:—

L. Sinapis,	C. Morpheus,
-------------	--------------

T. Quercus, D. Capsincola,
N. Lucina, A. Advena,
T. Cratægi, S. Cinctalis.

If any collector would like a beautiful bred specimen (foreign, of course) of *Sphinx Pinastri*, he is very welcome to it.—REV. J. GREENE, 32, Lower Pembroke Street, Dublin.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have about thirty good *Hepialus Velleda* and a few bred and well set *Hyp. Dispur*, ♂, as also a considerable quantity of Lepidoptera not in first rate condition, to exchange. Any persons wanting some had better write first stating what they have to send.—THOMAS HAYTON LANGCAKE, Beeston Hill, near Leeds; Nov. 9.

Dasycompa Rubiginea.—We have taken thirteen *D. Rubiginea* at ivy blossom, the majority of which fell to my share; in fact I have the lion's portion, but I walked a distance of eight and a half miles every night, thirty-four times; but, however, on three of these we took the above, which well rewarded us. I shall thank correspondents who have boxes of mine to return them within a day or two after the receipt of this number of the 'Intelligencer,' especially one at Brighton, to whom I forwarded a box full of specimens last March.—E. S. NORCOMBE, 5, Salutory Mount, Heavitree.

Duplicates.—I have a score of fine duplicates of *Diloba Cæruleocephala*, which I will send to those requiring it on receipt of a small box. Entomologists wishing for this insect, but unable to pay return postage, can have their boxes franked by stating such to be the case.—EDWARD MORTON, Ripon; Nov. 14.

HYBRID INSECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Lately I have been much occupied with the question of the possibility

of hybrids among insects, and being much interested in the subject, should be glad if you would ventilate it a little in your valuable periodical.

It has hitherto been generally adopted that the notion of hybrids should be entirely ignored by entomological writers, because if hybrids were once admitted it was thought all specific precision would be lost, and we should have been involved in a chaos of hybrid forms. Among entomological describers, Gravenhorst appears, in his 'Ichneumonidæ,' as the sole author who admits hybrids.

If we refer to what takes place in other animals, we find—

1. That certain allied species will produce hybrids.
2. That these hybrids have always a definite form.
3. That these hybrids are either unfertile, or in the first or second generation revert to the original species.

Now if we apply these rules to Entomology, the hybridism of insects loses all difficulty, and in many species it is a subject which strongly invites further investigation.

Why should we not find that some nearly allied species will always show a tendency to produce hybrids; that these hybrids will always present the same type of form and colour; and that these hybrids will not propagate, but will always revert to the original species?

Naturally, as in the higher orders of animals, the number of species of insects which produce hybrids will not be considerable.

If I were asked what groups of insects we should be most likely to find hybrids, I should suggest those in which the sexual instincts are most strongly developed; thus, among the Lepidoptera, the *Crepuscularia* and *Noctuina*,—for instance, *Zygana*; among Neuroptera, the *Libellula*; and among Coleoptera, *Cantharis*, &c.

It is all-important to note what two species we sometimes meet with in *copulâ*; thus, in the Dragonflies, I have met with the following:—

L. pectoralis, ♂, and *L. caudalis*, ♀.

L. vulgata, ♂, and *L. meridionalis*, ♀.

Lestes sponsa, ♂, and *Agrion najas*, ♀.

A. pulchellum, ♂, and *A. puella*, ♀.

Whether these produced a hybrid progeny I cannot say.

The main point of my idea is that these hybrid insects will always appear in the same constant form and colouring, but without the power of continuing their race, and such hybrids must occasionally stand a chance of being described as species.

I should be interested to hear that this subject has already engaged the attention of English entomologists.

DR. HAGEN.

Königsberg, Sept. 23.

[Mr. Weir has recorded the following interesting observation in the last number of the 'Zoologist':—

"In a field at Keymer I observed *Anthrocera Trifolii* and *A. Filipendulæ* flying together: I discovered several males of *Trifolii* in *copulâ* with females of *Filipendulæ*. It occurred to me that probably this irregularity had not then taken place for the first time, and I therefore searched the spot very carefully for hybrids, of which I soon took several, though not in good condition, as most of the specimens were more nearly allied to *Trifolii* than to *Filipendulæ*, and had therefore, as it was then late in June, been some time on the wing. In some cases the specimens showed the narrow border of the under wing of *Filipendulæ*, but with only five spots; others strongly resembled *Trifolii*, but with the six spots of *Filipendulæ*."

The announcement of bred hybrid specimens of *Smerinthus ocellatus* and *S. Populi* has already appeared in the 'Intelligencer,' vol. ii. pp. 188 and 197.]

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE INSECT HUNTERS; or, *Entomology in Verse*. London: Edward Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate. 1857. 1s. 6d. bound in cloth, pp. 86.

The readers of the 'Substitute' will remember the descriptions in verse of some of the orders of insects which appeared in that publication. These papers have been collected together, and others, descriptive of the orders not included in that series, have been added, the whole forming the volume before us.

The merits of the published papers, entomologically considered, were generally acknowledged when they appeared, but as many of our readers may not have seen them, it will not be superfluous to call attention to their peculiar character. The four stages of insect-life, the egg, the larva, the pupa and imago, are explained, then comes a capital chapter on Metamorphosis, and, in regular order, the families in all the orders have their prominent characteristics concisely yet emphatically set forth. The information embodied is just of the sort that the rising race of collectors are much in need of, for we fear that too many of them think more of getting specimens and forming a collection than of studying the structure and economy of insects, and so are in danger of becoming mere fanciers, and not entomologists at all. The study of this little book will do much to induce broad and general views of insect-life, and to inculcate a desire to be something more than moth or beetle catchers.

For the young also, who have not had their attention drawn to Entomology, we think this an admirable book, one that a parent might give to his child without any fear that the contents were not strictly true. The verse is formed after

the model of 'Hiawatha,' is graceful and flowing, and will easily be committed to memory. The volume is dedicated to a daughter of a well-known entomologist, and the allusions to her, her sisters and companions throughout, although perhaps open to the objection of being too personal, give a human interest to the book that adds to its attraction. We predict that the 'Insect Hunters' will become a general favourite, for it has an air of freshness, kindness and Nature running through it, that will make it charming to young and old. Δ .

CUVIER'S Class Insecta, with Supplementary Additions to each Order by Griffith and Pidgeon; and Notices of New Genera and Species by Gray. 2 vols. uncut, 132 steel plates, many figures on each plate; published at 4 guineas; 15s.

Burmeister's Manual of Entomology, translated by Shuckard, 1 thick vol. uncut, 33 plates; 12s.

Jardine's Naturalist's Library, Introduction to Entomology, 1 vol., coloured plates; 2s.

Ditto, Ditto, Beetles, 1 vol., coloured plates; 2s.

Insects mentioned in Shakspeare's Plays, cl. Paterson, plates; 2s.

R. Shield's Practical Hints; 2s.

Nomenclature of British Insects, with their Synonyms: Coleoptera, Neuroptera, &c., by J. F. Stephens, cover soiled; 1s.

The above may be had of J. J. Reeve, Newhaven, Sussex.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 61.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

INCREDULITY.

—

WHEN anything new is announced as having happened, or being likely to happen, our first feeling is incredulity. *We do not believe it.* Hence it is that all discoverers and inventors have to fight a battle with nearly the whole of their race. Columbus was viewed as an idle dreamer because he maintained land was to be found by sailing westward, and had he gone to America alone, how many would have believed his report of what he saw there? Was a black swan believed when first heard of? Is it any wonder then that people shake their heads and look solemn when you speak of *Melitea Dia*? Why a wise man, if he took the insect, would destroy it, and mention the circumstance to no one, knowing that if he let it transpire to his most intimate friend that he had himself caught a living *Dia*, his name would, within a few weeks, be trumpeted throughout England, as one who invented!—as one who narrated falsehoods for truth!

Mistakes do occur, and will occur, but does it follow from that, that every thing which is new is a mistake? *Sacraria* at Plymouth was impossible,

—*Sacraria* in September proved the imposture! *Sacraria* in Sweden had previously been recorded,—*Sacraria* in September,—why! Mr. Wollaston took it in Madeira *at the end of September!* The opponents of the *fact* must find some further objection.

Now we know nothing further of *Dia* ourselves than what has appeared in our columns; most of our readers know no more, yet we dare say that many of them are disposed to joke at the story as improbable.

Incredulity is not a fault confined to a few—it is very general; we are sometimes annoyed at our own amount of incredulity, which often leads us, when a correspondent sends us some larva or moth, which he expects to be new, to refer it to some already known species, either as a trifle different, or a strongly marked variety: time goes on, investigations proceed, and in a year or two our reputed *variety* is accepted universally as a good and distinct species, and this “consummation so devoutly to be wished” might have been sooner arrived at, but for the cold water thrown on the discovery, when first reported, by our *incredulity*. It is very natural that when some totally new habit of insects is first recorded, we should be

critical, but surely it is not necessary to be *incredulous*.

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday, December 2nd, at 6 P.M., as usual.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—After the 1st of December my address will be—W. H. LATCHFORD, *Hoop and Adze Tavern*, 37, St. John Street, Clerkenwell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. O. W.—Yes, *Viridissima*.

J. P. T.—"A good locality for *Pæiloscampa Populi*" is a suburban gas-lamp; try between Stratford and Leytonstone, or between Hampstead and Highgate, or perhaps Kingsland and Hackney.

T. L.—The *Hepialus* larvæ probably *live and feed under ground*.

J. R.—It is very possible some entomologists would be glad to exchange insects for postage-stamps, but who they may be who would do so we are unable to say.

J. S.—If the larvæ of *Arctia caja* feed up in the autumn they are sure to come out; they ought to remain *quite small* through the winter: you must have fed them too well.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Spiculæ again.—In No. 29 of the 'Intelligencer' (vol. ii. p. 20) is a communication from me on the appearance of needle-like crystals on the wings of *S. Libatrix*. This autumn I observed the same thing again; and I particularly noticed that, before it was enclosed with the laurel leaves, there were no spiculæ to be seen on my specimen; but after it was taken out they were numerous, and exactly like those I observed on the former

occasion. I should be glad to know whether any of your correspondents have noticed this phenomenon, either in *Libatrix* and *Gothica* (in which species alone I have detected it) or in any other insects. — REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester*; Nov. 18.

Bad Success at Sugar.—My letter has produced various theories and remarks upon sugaring. Some gentlemen think my bad success has been owing to my "mixture" not being of the right sort. In reply to this, I can only say that one would think the syrup which attracted moths in June would also do so in July and August. Others lay the blame on the great abundance of wild flowers this year. This may have something to do with it, but yet there is no such very observable difference in this respect (at all events in this part of the country) between this and previous years. My own theory (not that it is worth much) is that the three weeks of very fine and hot weather in June so dried up and hardened the ground as to kill an immense number of moths then in chrysalis. Some of your correspondents are loud in their praises of ivy and pupa digging. With regard to the former I can safely assert that, bad as sugaring is, ivy is worse, as I treacled (I use treacle and rum) one night within 200 yards of some fine bunches of ivy in full flower, which I carefully examined and watched, after putting the syrup on the trees, for a considerable time: I only saw one moth at it, which I caught (it turned out to be that great rarity (?) *P. Meticulosa*, and, as to beating the ivy, it was of no avail at all. At the treacle, on the other hand, I found five *Oxyacanthæ*: thus treacle beat ivy to bits as to the quantity taken,—as to the quality of the moths, they were on a miserable par. With respect to pupa digging, I must refer your readers to the 'Zoologist,' p. 5538, where Mr. Edleston remarks on the uselessness of digging on his side of Cheshire: his ob-

servations apply equally to these "diggings;" and I will only add that if Government wants a substitute for the crank in gaols, I can conscientiously recommend pupa digging in Cheshire, as combining a maximum of labour with a minimum of result. — A. O. WALKER, *Chester*; Nov. 17.

Winter Food for the Noctuæ.—Since I wrote last I have found the common Noctuæ, such as *Cerastis Vaccinii* and *S. Satellitia*, feeding freely on the berries of the wild rose: they seem to prefer those berries which have been pecked at and partially eaten by birds, as on such I have seen two, and even three, moths on one berry; but they do not flinch from attacking the sound berries, and they seem to have the power of piercing the skin, as several that I examined while feeding had the proboscis inserted into the berry by means of a slit made in the skin. This kind of food might, I should think, be visited by the hibernating Noctuæ all through the winter, when the weather is mild. — THOMAS LINNELL, *Redstone Wood, near Reigate*; Nov. 15.

The Begging-Letter Nuisance.—Thanks for the heading of a communication in the last 'Intelligencer,' "Don't apply for what has not been offered." I wish to send you a list of my captures this season, with remarks upon them, but I quite tremble; notwithstanding the caution and warning I gave about my last-announced capture, would you believe that I *was asked for it*? When I have duplicates, it gives me great pleasure to supply others, but my time is too valuable to write answers to all the *begging* letters which arrive uninvited.—M. A.; Nov. 18.

[M. A. is too polite, if he attempts to answer the uninvited begging letters referred to; he should enclose them in an unstamped envelope and return them to the writers: it is the only way of curing the impudence of some people.]

Lasiocampa Quercus.—If Mr. W. C. Turner has not got a supply of the above

larva ('Intelligencer,' No. 58), I shall be happy to let him have any quantity he may please to want, under the conditions therein named. He must send a directed label along with his box, for I do not consider the address definite enough for the generality of correspondents.—HENRY SYKES, *Honley Moor, near Huddersfield.*

"*Kirby and Spence*" recommended from the Pulpit.—"It is not young people merely who are taken captive by this book. We have lately met with two instances in which it has exerted a similar influence over persons in advanced life, and devoted to pursuits which might be supposed little calculated to leave room for any enthusiasm on behalf of insects. In one case a learned friend of ours who had just been exploring, and with good results, the fusty Syriac MSS. of the British Museum, was so delighted with the book, on dipping into a copy which accidentally fell in his way, that he straightway purchased one for himself, read it with avidity, and has since become a most industrious collector. The other instance was that of one of our most popular metropolitan clergymen, who, having had occasion to refer to the book for the elucidation of some passage of Scripture relating to insects, was so deeply interested in what he read that he publicly recommended the work from the pulpit, with a warmth of commendation which somewhat surprised his hearers."—'*Titan*' for November.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have some good specimens of the following insects to spare:—

A. Cardamines,	P. Sylvanus,
L. Ægeria,	A. Lonicææ,
G. C-album,	S. Bombylifformis (6),
A. Aglaia,	T. Tipuliforme,
Selene,	P. Falcula (6),
Euphrosyne,	L. Rubi (4),
M. Artemis,	D. Cæruleocephala,
T. Alveolus,	P. Iota,

T. Tages,	H. Prasinana,
P. Linea.	

I am in want of the following or any good local moths:—

P. Globulariæ,	H. Dominula,
A. Trifolii,	A. Villica,
S. Tiliæ,	E. Plantaginis,
S. Ligustri,	L. Trifolii,
C. Elpenor,	T. Batis,
Porcellus,	C. Nupta,
P. Populi,	B. Prodrumaria,
P. Palpina,	Consortaria,
L. Dictæa,	Z. Rubiginaria,
P. Monacha.	

Applicants wanting those that are numbered had better write me first, as I should not like to disappoint any one.—WILLIAM PREST, 7, *Castlegate, York*; Nov. 14.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having duplicates of those moths which are numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual,' 18, 19, 34, 36, 40, 46, 103, 116, 126, 179, 185, 189, 224, 226, 290, 307, 402, 439, 440, also of

S. Etialis,	H. Ruptaria,
R. Sericealis,	H. Ocellaria,
B. Fuscalis,	P. Cæsiaria,
O. Bidentata,	M. Tristaria,
F. Atomaria,	Z. Rubiginaria,
B. Betularius,	S. Perlepidana,
A. Plagiaria,	C. Fagella,
C. Olivaria, ♂.	D. Sulphurella,
C. Pectinitaria,	D. Nervosa,

I should be glad to exchange them for 43, 62, 63, 88, 90, 100, 102, 108, 109, 119, 130 ♀, 150, 151, 152, 156, 181 ♀, 194, 195, 287, 321, 335, 386, 387, 392, 429, 434, 442, and

E. Advenaria,	A. Emarginaria,
P. Vitalbaria,	S. Dealbaria,
A. Blomeraria,	P. Hippocastanaria.

The *D. Nervosa* are bred from *Carum verticillatum*, the larvæ having been collected from the flower-heads of that plant in July. Good specimens only are useful.

—ALGERNON CHAPMAN, 114, *Bothwell Street, Glasgow*; Nov. 16.

A Day in the Woods.—Many of our young entomologists, I expect, have given up the net for 1857, but something may yet be done, as this day in the woods will show. On the 14th myself and Mr. Oxley went down to Darenth to collect seeds of wild plants for New Zealand: on the next day the sun was shining the whole day, and we observed *Gonepteryx Rhamni* and *Vanessa Atalanta* on the wing. By beating we obtained

Himera pennaria,
Hibernia defoliaria,
Cheimatobia dilutaria,
Chimabacche Phryganella,
Depressaria Arenella,
 „ *Carduella*,
 „ *Applana*,

with several Diptera and Coleoptera, which, at this late period of the year, may be worth recording.—H. J. HARDING, 1, *York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch*; Nov. 15.

Endromis Versicolor.—I have a few fine specimens of *Endromis Versicolor* to exchange for any of the following species, if fine:—

Cernra Bicuspis,
Notodonta Carmelita,
Acronycta Alni,
 „ *Auricoma*,
Triphæna Subsequa,
Noctua Sobrina,
Agrotis Cinerea,
Dasycampa Rubiginea,
Cucullia Chamomillæ,
Heliothis Armigera,
 „ *Peltigera*.

—IBID.

Late Appearance of Colias Edusa.—The day before yesterday, while out driving at about twelve o'clock, I saw a butterfly rise at the side of the road. It flew back and settled again at a short distance off. I got down and succeeded in catching it in my hat, and found it was a female *Colias Edusa*; its wings

were rubbed at the edges, and I let the poor thing go again to enjoy the rest of its short life as best it could.—REV. WILLIAM HENRY HAWKER, *Horndean, Hants*; Nov. 20.

Petasia Cassinea.—I took a fine specimen of this moth to-day on the trunk of a tree. Entomologists should not hibernate yet, but still be on the look-out for the autumn moths.—IBID.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few of the following species to spare:—

C. Jacobææ,	G. pullaria (worn),
L. Quercus,	E. bipunctaria,
T. derasa,	H. Galiaria (1),
T. Batis,	C. Pectinitaria,
D. Pinastri,	V. macularia,
N. C-nigrum,	M. rivaria (1),
C. trapezina,	Z. albicillaria,
C. affinis (1),	Z. procellaria,
A. nebulosa,	D. ornataria (2),
H. Chenopodii,	P. marginaria,
P. Tragopogonis,	S. clathraria,
E. glyphica,	B. hyalinalis,
O. Sambucaria,	H. crassalis (1),
F. Piniaria,	P. stramentalis (2).

I am in want of the following:—

A. Trifolii,	G. flavagö,
S. Tiliæ,	Hydræcia (any),
C. Elpenor,	X. popularis,
S. apiformis,	N. glareosa,
H. velleda,	T. piniperda,
C. furcula,	T. miniosa,
N. ziczac,	T. munda,
P. fuliginosa,	Orthosia (any),
D. mendica,	X. cerago,
L. Rubi,	Dianthecia (any),
D. falcataria,	A. Myrtilli,
Leucania (any except <i>Pallens</i> and <i>Lithargyria</i>),	
Nonagria (any),	
Plusia (any except <i>Gamma</i> and <i>Chry-sitis</i>).	
Miana (any except <i>Strigilis</i>),	

I may also mention that I have still duplicates of many of the butterflies I mentioned in No. 56 of the 'Intelli-

gencer,' and that anybody wishing to exchange will oblige me by writing first.—**ROLAND TRIMEN**, 71, *Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C.*; Nov. 20.

Close of the Season.—I now send a list of insects taken at sugar and ivy in our neighbourhood during the last two months; they are mostly all common, but nevertheless it may be interesting to a few of the many subscribers of the 'Intelligencer.' We have had some heavy rain, which has quite annihilated the ivy bloom, and so I am afraid I shall do little more this season:—

INSECTS TAKEN AT SUGAR.

Agrotis saucia (3),
Xylina rhizolitha (5),
 „ *petrificata* (1),
Calocampa exoleta (1),
Thera juniperaria (1),
Harpalyce immanaria (common).

TAKEN AT IVY.

Agrotis suffusa (abundant),
 „ *segetum* „
Orthosia lota „
 „ *macilenta* „
Anthocelis lunosa „
 „ *pistacina* „
Xanthia ferruginea „
Glæa spadicea „
 „ *Vaccinii* „
Miselia Oxyacanthæ „
Plusia Gamma „
Phlogophora meticulosa „
Xanthia rufina (1),
Hoporina crocaga (5),
Scopelosoma Satellitia (1),
Dasycampa rubiginea (1),
Hadena protea (1),
Xylina petrificata (1),
Calocampa exoleta (2),
Scopula ferrugalis (3),
Stenopteryx hybridalis (common),
Phæsyale Psittacaria (1),
 „ *Miaria* (1),
Cheimatobia dilutaria (common).

Of the specimens of *S. ferrugalis* one was

caught early in October; the other two, one on the 9th and the other on the 13th of this month. Is not this very late?—**G. MATHEWS**, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; Nov. 21.

COLEOPTERA.

Tomicus Saxesenii, &c.—On the 17th of October last I was fortunate enough to take a few examples of a small cylindrical wood-boring beetle in decayed elm on Wandsworth Common, which have been kindly determined to be the above species by Messrs. Janson and Waterhouse; it is apparently new to Britain, being taken hitherto in Germany. I mention this as an encouragement to other novices, this being my first season of collecting the smaller Coleoptera. Under the bark of the same tree I found *Siagonium quadricorne*, *Homalota plana*, *Salpingus planirostris*, *Mecinus semicylindricus*, and a small species allied to *Cucujus*, also *Rhizophagus* (*ferrugineus*?). Under the bark of elm at Roehampton I took the larvæ and perfect insect of *Ischnomera cærulea*, the latter hibernating in oval cells, slightly lined with silk, having only recently come to maturity. In the same tree were *Rhyncholus cylindrirostris* and a species of *Bruchus*, and *Dromius agilis* under the bark. *Crioceris Asparagi* occurs plentifully in little societies under bark near the Brompton Cemetery. At the roots of willows on the towing-path between Putney and Hammersmith I have recently taken *Philonthus marginatus*, *Ocyptus compressus*, *Coprophilus striatulus*, *Clivina fossor*, *Sunius angustatus*, *Dromius foveolus*, *Phædon marginella* and *Chrysomela polita*, also *Patrobus excavatus*, *Omascus minor*, *Anchomenus palipes*, *uliginosus* and *mæstus*, and *Phædon Vitellinae* in swarms. The trunks of the willows are plentifully studded with empty cases of *Cerura vinula*. Whilst looking for small Coleoptera, I have recently

found *Xylina rhizolita*, *Orthosia pistacina* and *Oporabia dilutata* at rest.—E. G. RYE, 14, *King's Parade, Chelsea*.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I have taken a few specimens of *Ischnomera cærulea*, and I have some specimens left of *Lathridius filiformis*, Gyll., a new British species, which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the genus *Agathidium*, *Clambus* or *Scaphiosoma*, *Antherophagus* or *Aplocnemis*. Gentlemen had better write first, as I should not like to be inundated with boxes.—E. PARFITT, 4, *Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter*; Nov. 19.

would supply this deficiency in our entomological literature, for example,—

Piëris. Gr. Πιερís, one of the Πιερίδες, a surname of the *Muses*.

Brassic'æ. Lat. *Brassic'a* (-æ), a cabbage.

So called because the food-plant of the larva is the cabbage.

Hoping that some one capable of carrying out a plan of this kind will soon appear, I remain, &c.,

T. J. STANTON.

PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING OF NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—The thanks of a large number of entomologists are due to your correspondent of last week for introducing a subject, which he very truly remarks "is of more or less importance to all, and especially to many of the working classes." His plan of marking the quantities of the words is good and even essential, but I think it would be scarcely sufficient. There are scores of men (who have never received a classical education, but who are notwithstanding very good entomologists), who use a number of Latin and Greek words, without having the remotest idea of what they mean, simply because other people do so, and because they are set down as incipients if they do not make use of them. Nothing can be more absurd than that people should jabber a host of words without knowing what they mean, and nothing can be more horrible than the pronunciation which is the natural result. I think that a list in which the quantities of the words were marked and the derivations given,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I have experienced so much disappointment and loss from damage done to boxes of insects in passing through the post, that I indite this note to you, hoping that its publication may point out to some of my "brothers of the net and pin" the dangers and the best way, in my humble opinion, to avoid, or at least mitigate, them. It is impossible to guard against cases of violence such as result when the Post-Office clerks, "if the bag happens to be pretty full" of letters, "jump on them and push them in with their feet," as related in last year's 'Intelligencer' (vol. i. p. 165); but, by proper packing, we may avoid the dangers of stamping. First, I always pack the box with wool round it, putting the direction and postage-stamps on a good-sized luggage-label, which is tied to the box, but hangs loose. I used to wrap the box in white paper, and write on both sides "Please stamp on the label only," but a far better way is to wrap the box in black calico, because the office-stamp marks will not generally show on black, and the clerk will then stamp on the label, as the only place available. It would be a good addition to have a thin strip of paper, with the words "Please stamp on the label only" printed on it, pasted outside the calico, as when the box passes

through an office which stamps with red or any other bright colour, the clerks will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity.

The Post-Office authorities seldom take any pains to avoid harming the boxes, as from the office here I always get boxes wrapped in white ruthlessly stamped on, although I have twice asked them to be careful to stamp on the labels only. Official promises, however, seem very like pie-crusts (*i. e.* made to be broken).

The calico as a wrapper has the advantage of serving for several journeys. If any one would have some slips printed as I have suggested, I think they would be useful; I for one should be glad to have some, and I think our insects would oftener reach their destination in safety if such were used.—A. F. SEALY, 70, *Trumpington Street, Cambridge*; Nov. 19.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 62.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.

EUROPEAN LEPIDOPTERA.

Our last article on this subject has not been without effect. On the one hand, it has produced us a new foreign subscriber, who finds he *must* have the 'Intelligencer' forwarded weekly by post, and has actually paid us for it and the postage (threepence a week) for a *twelvemonth in advance*. We wish we had more such subscribers! On the other hand, letters are flying backwards and forwards with lists of duplicates and desiderata between England and the Continent in a manner which is quite extraordinary.

But we fancy some of these letters would read very queerly if we could get hold of them! One respected correspondent abroad writes to say "that he cannot attend to applications for only six or ten species, as they would not be worth the expense of carriage, and that a list of those species must be sent which are offered in exchange, and that it is no use specifying insects by the English names, as they are totally unknown on the Continent!" From this we glean that our friend has received an application for some "Bath Whites, Queen of Spains and Scarce Coppers!" No wonder he feels

posed; moreover, we cannot help speculating on the use to which these "Bath Whites," &c., are to be put. The principle of evil seems far stronger and more active than the principle of good! While the good man sleeps the burglar is active and awake!

One correspondent writes to inquire where he can obtain a list of European Rhopalocera, and certainly in the attempt to bridge over the long-existing chasm between this Island and the Continent such a Catalogue seems a very natural want. We all know how largely and extensively the Catalogue of European Coleoptera published by the Entomological Society of Stettin is used by the Coleopterists of this country, and though no doubt Coleopterists often take wider and more comprehensive views than Lepidopterists generally do, we fancy a good Catalogue of European Lepidoptera would not be a useless publication; perhaps the Stettin Society, or perhaps even the Entomological Society of France, may take it in hand; but, in the latter case, we hope that care will be taken to prevent the usual mass of typographical errors which appear in the publications of that *Société*.

No doubt the result of an extensive importation will be to open the eyes

of many of our active collectors to the great entomological riches of Continental Europe; but, as for apprehending that the imported insects would necessarily be passed off as British, that entirely proceeds on the assumption that something is to be gained by so doing. If greedy people were not so fond of buying and "swapping," there would not be so much roguery; they actually create a demand for rogues, and the rogne-market is proportionately high.

Universal distrust seems to be the fashion of the day: it prevails extensively in commercial as well as in pseudo-scientific circles. Let us hope better times are coming.

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WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. F. G.—Unusual season; a hawthorn bush was lately in blossom near Epping.

J. H. T.—Your advertisement is unsuited to our column.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My address will be, after this date,—HENRY BOLT, 15, Beaumont Place, Stapleton Road, Bristol; Nov. 24.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Trichiura Cratægi.—I have fine bred specimens of the above which I should be happy to exchange for any of the following species, in fine condition:—

T. Betulæ,	C. Scrophulariæ,
Pruui,	A. Melanopa,
L. Muscerda,	Cordigera,
Z. Arundinis,	A. Luctuosa,
L. Testudo,	H. Banksiana,
P. Hamula,	Uncana,
N. Chaonia,	A. Sulphurea,
C. Or,	E. Fuscantaria,
A. Ophiogramma,	E. Quinquaria,
L. Cespitis,	B. Abietaria,
A. Lunigera,	A. Berberaria,
O. Neglecta,	S. Rhaunaria,
C. Xerampelina,	S. Dealbaria,
X. Semibrunnea.	

None but perfect specimens in fine condition will be useful.—WILLIAM RODGERS, *Moorgate Grove, Rotherham*; Nov. 23.

Eggs of Lepidoptera.—I have impregnated eggs of *L. Monacha* and *Dispar* and of *T. Cratægi*. I am much interested in breeding Lepidoptera, and should be happy to exchange the above eggs now for other Lepidopterous eggs that I cannot take myself, or I will exchange the larvæ in the spring for other larvæ. I shall be happy to hear from any one willing to exchange and stating what kinds of larvæ they can supply me with.—IBID.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Possessing *P. Corydon* (8), *M. Cinxia* (3), *C. Edusa* (2), and *Stellaturum* (4), I shall be glad to exchange them for good specimens of the following:—

A. Cratægi,	P. Comma,
C. Davus,	H. Hectus,
P. Ægon,	Velleda,
S. Paniscus,	G. Quercifolia,
Any Clearwing but <i>Tipuliforme</i> .—	

T. P. JOHNSON, *Woodlands, Sidmouth*; Nov. 23.

Duplicate Lepidoptera, numbered according to the 'Manual,' 13, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27, 30, 34, 47, 56, 72, 74, 105, 145, 146, 165, 169, 171, 173, 179, 257, 261, 269, 281, 283, 333, 380. I shall be happy to send any of these to entomologists in want of them, on receipt of a

prepaid box and return stamps, or should they prefer sending me any of the following, I will return the box free:—

DESIDERATA:—

3, 5, 11, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 77, 78, 85, any of the Clearwings, 103, 118, 119, 125, 137, 166, 167, 177, 178, 180, 183, 184, 186, 253, any of the genus *Agrotis*, except *Valligera* and *Tritici*; any of the genus *Xanthia*, except *Cerago*. I have also many other wants, but these are the principal.—R. TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport*; Nov. 23.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have duplicates of the following:—1, 10, 53, 54, 74, 75, 78, 85, 90, 124, 135, 138, 143, 163, 173, 184, 229, 232, 261, 328, 354, 357, 360, 412, 413, 416, 418, 420, 428. Desiderata:—*Trochilium*, any except *Tipuliformis* or *Myopæformis*, 149, 156, 183 ♂, 207, 210, 212, 222, 225, 243, 246, 247, 250, 254, 277, 284, 311, 314, 316, 318, 325, 335, 358, 368. I have a pair of *A. strigosa*, which I shall be happy to exchange for a specimen of *A. Albi*. A letter would be preferred before receiving any insects.—WILLIAM C. HALL, 51, *Trumpington Street, Cambridge*.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have still on hand

C. Hyalc,	V. Atalanta,
G. Rhamni,	L. Ægeria,
A. Cardamiucs,	P. Alexis.
M. Euphrosyne,	
A. Lathonia (1 slightly damaged),	

which I shall be happy to exchange for any of the following:—

A. Atropos,	T. Betulæ,
A. Cratægi,	P. Acis,
P. Artaxerxes,	A. Iris.

—W. P. HARRINGTON, 16, *Top of High Street, Colchester, Essex*; Nov. 26.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—

L. Trifolii,	B. Betularia,
L. Quercus,	Prodromaria,

C. Elpenor,	P. Pyramidea,
M. Stellatarum,	A. Leporina,
S. Ligustri,	E. Lucipara,
S. Populi,	O. Macilenta,
S. Ocellatus,	S. Libatrix,
A. Filipendulæ,	P. Bucephala,
P. Fuliginosa,	P. Mendica,
L. Rubi,	L. Griseola,
L. Pallens,	L. Rubricolis,
P. Flavicincta.	C. Edusa,

I am much in want of

P. Machaon,	G. Quercifolia,
A. Cratægi,	&c., &c.

—R. P. HARVIE, 16, Chapel Street, Devonport; Nov. 26.

Nepticula Septembrella.—Having supplied every applicant for the larvæ of *Coleophora solitariella* and *albitarsella*, I shall now be happy to collect pupæ of *Nepticula Septembrella* for those who want them. Probably at the same time I could collect larvæ of *Coleophora junicolella*.—H. T. STANTON; Nov. 30.

Food of the Larva of Dierorampha Petiverana?—Amongst the "New Enigmas for Solution," given at p. 133 of the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1857, is one of a *Gelechia?* on the seeds of the yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). I believe this will be found to be the larva of *Dierorampha Petiverana*, as I observed this insect to be very abundant during this last season, and invariably attached to this plant.—JOHN SCOTT, *Southfield Villas, Middlesbro'-on-Tees*.

[We have always fancied *Petiverana* fed on burdock.]

Larva in the Heads of the Scabious, among the Seeds.—My friend Mr. Allis and myself found this very abundant near York in September last, when looking for other little things. Mr. T. Wilkinson and I have each a few, and hope to rear them. I believe it to be a Tortrix, and probably a *Dicrorampha*.—IBID.

"NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ."

NOX II.—SUMMER.

SCENE.—A broad avenue in a wood at evening twilight. The dark form of a Collector is seen moving among the trees, which he is diligently "sugaring." As it grows darker he gradually recedes up the avenue, sugaring as he goes, till he is lost to view. He has scarcely disappeared, when

Enter the brothers TRIPHÆNA FIMBRIA and PRONUBA.

FIMB. How sweet it smells, Pronuba, does it not?

I think he's put some rum in it to-night!

PRON. I'm very hungry, and, with flying, hot!

So, as it's ready, come along.

FIMB.

All right!

I'm quite agreeable.

[They fly to the nearest sugared tree, and, having settled, commence drinking eagerly. Silence ensues for some time.]

PRON.

Well, it's very kind

Of that great creature to provide us food.

FIMB. I'm glad you think so; but, if we don't mind,

He'll catch us, though you think that he's so good.

PRON. Catch us! Why should he catch us? Does he live
On moths?

FIMB. Why no; but I have heard it said—

In fact, Orion told me—that he'll give
Anything for a moth. 'Twas but half dead
Orion got away the other night.
It seems, 'mongst other ways of trapping us,
He places in his window a great *light*
(Which always puts us moths into a fuss);
Orion going by, flew to this light,
And straightway found himself within the den
Of that great monster! Such a dreadful sight,
He says, there met his eyes! Insects from fen,
Garden, field, wood, and even mountain-top,
There shocked his view,—all in a glassy grave,
And all transfixed with spears!

PRON. (*horrified*). Oh, Fimby, stop!
You'll make me ill!

FIMB. (*continues*). You know Orion's brave,
But even he turned pale,—as well he might!—
When the great creature, with a horrid net,
Tried hard to catch him, but knocked down his *light*!
Leaving Orion free away to get,
Though not without his being sadly torn!
Half a wing gone,—his *collar* wrenched away,—
Minus a leg or two,—he looks quite worn
And old,—indeed, he's dying fast, they say!

PRON. Dear! what a shocking story! Is it true?
What do you think?

FIMB. Oh, yes! I have no doubt.
Orion told it me as I tell you,
So that we all should keep a sharp look out!

Enter APLECTA HERBIDA.

Well, Herbida, have you come here to sup!
I'm glad to see you!

[*Shakes tarsi.*]

HERB. Thank you, sir! You've hit

The right nail on the head! [*Tries to settle on the sugar, but slips.*]

Just hold us up

For half a second! [*FIMBRIA reaches him his tarsus.*]

Thank you! [*Seats himself.*]

FIMB. You'd best sit

As close as possible: we all must *drop*

If the great monster comes.

HERB. Oh, yes, I know!

You surely didn't think that I should stop

In order to be caught,—did you?

FIMB. Oh, no!

You're not so *green* as that! But don't you see
That I'll look out, and if he does appear
I'll cry out "*Cavé!*" then make haste and flee!
Now feed in peace, sir, you'll be sure to hear.

[*The three moths feast in silence for some time, FIMBRIA keeping a sharp look out*]

FIMB. Who is this coming?

HERB. Where, sir, do you mean?

FIMB. Why, by the beech there!

Enter THYATIRA BATIS, rather out of breath.

Will you take a seat,

My dear Miss Batis? Really, we've not seen
You for a long time! This is quite a treat!

HERB. Pray sit down here, miss, on this soft green moss.

BAT. Oh, thank you, Mr. Herbida, I'm sure
You're very kind, sir. Won't you feel the loss
Of this convenient seat?

HERB. (*gallantly*). If 't will allure
You to remain with us and grace our feast
I shall feel trebly paid.

BAT. (*laughing*). Oh, how polite!
But I am robbing you!

HERB. Not in the least!
I'm perfectly contented with the sight
Of your fair self, looking so very well.

FIMB. Indeed you look as blooming as a rose,—
I'd almost said a *peach-blossom*! Pray tell
Us how — Pronuba's gone off in a doze,
I do declare! [*Shaking him*]. Wake up, thou recreant knight!
Can beauty's self not rouse thee?

PRON. (*drowsily*). You keep still!

HERB. Open your eyes, Pronuba, to a sight
But rarely granted to us moths!

PRON. (*crossly*). Why *will*
You keep on bothering? Leave me alone!

BAT. Oh, don't disturb him, pray! Best have his nap,—
He'll be the brighter after.

FIMB. What a tone
For Pronuba to speak in! [*Aside*]. In the trap
Of that collector I'm afraid he'll fall!
[*To BATIS*]. I hope, Miss Batis, you are taking care
To help yourself.

BAT. Oh, yes, sir! you've no call
To feel alarmed on *that* score! Such sweet fare
As this,—*your* company,—this pleasant place,—
And, besides all, this balmy summer wind,—
Make up a charming whole!

Enter AGROTIS EXCLAMATIONIS.

FIMB. (*aside to HERBIDA*). *He show his face*
 Among us! [*To EXCLAMATIONIS.*] Really, sir, it's very kind
 Of you to join our party! [*Aside to HERBIDA.*] Such a beast
 For gormandizing! [*To EXCLAMATIONIS.*] Pray, sir, sit you down
 And help yourself!

EXCL. (*falling to*). Ah, what a jolly feast
 You're having! Really, in the town,—
 I mean the suburbs,—where I was brought up,
 Where they do things in *style*, they never made
 A "sugar" better! Why, to have a sup
 Of this is worth an hour's fly! [*Feeds greedily.*]

FIMB. (*aside to HERBIDA*). His grade
 Of life is very low! I never saw
 A moth in meaner dress!

BAT. (*aside to HERBIDA*). Pray who is that?

HERB. A person, dear Miss Batis, who is—aw—
 Awfully vulgar!

[*A bat at this instant sweeps in, seizes the still dozing PRONUBA in his teeth, and flies off with him.*]

FIMB. Graecious powers!—a bat!

[*The three moths remain paralyzed with fright and horror for some time. Even EXCLAMATIONIS leaves off his supper.*]

BAT. (*faintly*). Oh, Mr. Herbida! that dreadful thing!
 Whatever was it?

HERB. (*trembling*). M—ma'am, an ancient f—foe
 To all our race! [*Shudders.*] How F—Fimbria does wring
 His tarsi! Ah! and well he m—may, for — O—oh!

[*The bat swoops in again, and carries off HERBIDA.*]

EXCL. (*after a long and dreadful pause*). I say, though, 'pon my word, this
 doesn't suit!

I th—think I'd b—better go. G—good evening, sir!
 I've no especial wish to serve that brute
 For supper! [*Exit rapidly.*]

FIMB. (*boldly*). On my honour, I won't stir
 From off this tree! Miss Batis, I forgot!
 May I conduck you home?

BAT. (*convulsively clutching his tarsus*). Oh, y—yes, sir, pray
 Take me,—oh, take me from this horrid spot!

FIMB. I'm ready, ma'am! Will you point out the way?

[*BATIS points languidly in the direction of her abode, and FIMBRIA then leads her away. * * * * The Collector, who commenced inspecting his sugar at the other end of the avenue, is now seen approaching. He boxes moths off*]

several adjacent trees, and at length reaches the last. On beholding no moths on it, he is about to turn back, when FIMBRIA, returning from conducting BATIS, flies against his lantern. The Collector pauses, and FIMBRIA flies to the sugar.]

FIMB. (*making himself comfortable*). Ah, now they've gone, why one in peace can feed!

Poor Pronuba! he always was so great

A dullard! Herbida, now, took the lead

In everything!—we all must meet our fate!

[*He has scarcely said this when he is "boxed" by the Collector.*]

SCENE CLOSES.

Ω.

FOREIGN WROKS ON ENTO-
MOLOGY.—I have copies of the following still on hand, should any of my readers want them:—

Frey's 'Tineen und Pterophoren der Schweiz.' Post free, 7s. 10d.

Fairmaire's 'Faune Entomologique Française.' Parts I., II. and III. Each Part, post free, 4s. 6d.

'Guide du Jeune Amateur de Coléoptères et de Lépidoptères.' Post free, 2s. 3d.

'Catalogue of European Coleoptera. 6th Edition. Post free, 7d.

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham;

Nov. 28.

PS. I have also some soiled copies of the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1856. Post free for 1s. 8d. Postage stamps thankfully received in payment.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d.,

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Arranged as in the 'MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.'

By H. T. STAINTON.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 5, 1857.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 63.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1857.

[PRICE 1d.]

LECTURES.

“LECTURES — so called because they are *not* read, but spoken — are among the phenomena of the day.

“These lectures or speeches upon set subjects appear to be popular; the rooms are crowded, and the speaker is listened to with interest.

“All persons have not leisure or good libraries; their stock of information is not superabundant, and therefore they have no objection to take advantage of pleasant, lively, cheerful means of increasing it. A large room full of well-dressed people, and brilliantly lighted is a convenient accompaniment of instruction,—a pleasant disguise for mental improvement to adopt. If you get tired of the lesson you have your neighbours to look at, there is the diversion of mutual recognition in case the mind should feel itself filling too fast, and, above all, there is no examination at the end to be undergone.”

Thus wrote ‘The Times,’ of November 24th; and if the statement be correct, it may well be doubted whether so much information is obtained from “going to a lecture” as some would wish us to believe: if the great luxury

of listening to a lecture arises from the fact that the listening is perfectly optional and that no examination is to follow, and if everything is forgotten in the course of a day or two, one may well ask, *Cui bono?*

We called attention, a short time ago, to the subject of papers read before “Local Associations,” and concluded with the observation that “a series of systematically progressive papers upon one subject would have a more beneficial result than a greater number of unconnected papers on all manner of subjects.” Those who go to these instructive *reunions* simply for the sake of novelty, and without any especial desire for information, may of course be inclined to demur to their being made too instructive, to their being converted into a species of hydraulic-engine for compressing valuable information into the mind. The sensation of being overpowered with knowledge is very oppressive.

Still it is one of the evils of the present day that every one knows a smattering of every thing, and no one knows anything thoroughly; the information given at a lecture frequently induces the hearer to think he has heard *all* about that subject, and of course having mastered Astronomy in

one evening, he is quite prepared to take in Geology the next. Truly we live in an extraordinary age when knowledge is reduced to such a portable form that it is conveyed to us almost *volens volens*, whilst we merely sit on a bench and listen.

shire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

R. T.—In spite of our own article on "Incredulity," we are disposed to doubt your Scotch *Minos* till it has been seen by some one *who knows the insect*.

K.—We think what you have sent us are eggs of something.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church St., Shoreditch; A.W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road;

COMMUNICATIONS.

At PECKHAM, of — Weatherley, High Street;

At BRIGHTON, of John Taylor, Newsagent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane;

LEPIDOPTERA.

At LEEDS, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road;

At BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and T.J. Wilkinson, 11, Ludgate Hill;

At YORK, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At SHEFFIELD, of Charles K. Jarvis, Periodical and News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to MR. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devon-

Argynnis Dia.—With regard to the capture of *Argynnis Dia*, I have to add that it was taken about the middle of September, which suggests to me the idea that it is double-brooded. The spot where it was taken is known to me, and although I do not deem it necessary to publish this precisely, it agrees with the high ground near Sutton Coldfield, on which Mr. Weaver took his specimens. I think it probable, from what he once told me, that the first brood will be found to synchronise with the appearance of *Euphrosyne* rather than that of *Selene*. As the fact of the capture seems to have been questioned, in some quarters, I hope that the doubt will be cleared up by a more circumstantial account than I am in a position to give. "*Fiat justitia, ruat*"—*Dia*.—REV. B. SMITH, Marlow; Nov. 27.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have the following duplicate Lepidoptera to spare, if any of your correspondents should be in want of the same:—eight of Nos. 1 and 56, six of 65, twenty-four of 252, six of 338, as numbered in the 'Manual,' six of *Z. Procellaria*, *A. Prunaria* and *H. Ocellaria*, and five of *E. Cervinaria*,—all good specimens. I am in want of good specimens of Nos. 4, 5, 11, 23, 31, 42, 43, 44, 49, 52, 53, 55, 62, as numbered in the 'Manual.' Correspondents had better write before sending, stating which they want.—GEORGE PURNELL, 8, *Amelia Place, Villa Road, Plumstead, Kent*; Nov. 30.

Duplicate Pupæ.—Having a few fine pupæ of *Sphinx Ligustri* to spare, I shall be happy to exchange them for any of the following good pupæ:—

Smerinthus Populi,
 „ *ocellatus*,
 „ *Tiliæ*,
Chæroeampa porcellus,
 „ *Elpenor*,
Saturnia Pavonia-Minor,
Cossus Ligniperda.

Applicants had better write before sending boxes.—G. F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; Dec. 1.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The November meeting of this Society was held on Friday, the 27th ult., at the Secretary's rooms.

F. Barlow, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

F. Stainforth, Esq., Mr. L. Cumming, H. Bainbridge, Esq., and F. H. Knapp, Esq., were balloted for and elected as members of this Society.

Mr. Preston (of Emmanuel College) then read a paper on the structural changes observable in the several stages of Lepidopterous insects. He described

the various organs of the larvæ, briefly reviewing the nervous, digestive, circulatory, respiratory and muscular systems, and proceeded to show what modifications the insect underwent in its succeeding stages as pupa and imago. He illustrated his subject by reference to numerous diagrams and specimens.

Several questions arising out of the subject of the paper, especially on the sensation of insects, were started by Mr. Dunning, Mr. Bree and Mr. Crewe, and discussed at some length.

Mr. Brown exhibited *H. Peltigera*, taken near Newmarket, and very pale varieties of *N. typica* and *P. marginaria*.

Mr. Barlow exhibited a splendid black var. of *Galleria cereana* and also a fine series of the insect, which he distributed.

Mr. Crewe exhibited a box of *Eupithecia*.

Mr. Preston exhibited *Cynips aptera*.—A. F. SEALY, *Hon. Sec., 70, Trumpington Street*.

PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING OF NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—With regard to the letter of Mr. T. J. Stainton, in this week's 'Intelligencer,' I have to say that I have for long past paid much attention to the derivations of words, and that I should be very happy to work out such a list as he speaks of, and which, I believe, from my own correspondence with entomologists, to be much called for. I have no doubt there are others equally willing and more capable than myself; but here is the hitch:—I, and probably they, too, are unable to venture the risk of losing even a few pounds, and the sale of such a list as we are speaking of could not be expected to be remunerative; and, as

I said before, people may be willing to give up their time, and not look for any profit, but to be actually money out of pocket is more than they can manage. —REV. P. H. NEWNHAM, *Guildford*; Nov. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—One or two articles have appeared lately in the 'Intelligencer' on the need of a guide to the proper pronunciation of entomological words. If you think that the need is general enough to make it worth the trouble of preparing a book, or rather pamphlet, on the subject, I am willing to do so. My idea is that the best way of doing it would be, first to print the name with the quantities marked, and then to subjoin a short account of the reason of the name being given, so that the name might, in many cases, cease to be a mere empty sound, only kept in the mind by a pure effort of memory.

Will you, then, kindly favour me with your opinion on this point? If your opinion is favourable, perhaps you will mention my intention in the next 'Intelligencer,' so as to prevent any other person wasting his time by doing work already done. I think I could finish the *Lepidoptera* by the end of January, at the latest. —REV. THOMAS GEORGE BONNEY, 3, *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.*; Nov. 30.

SELFISHNESS AND DISCONTENT. —

"How many there are who feel that time is not precious to them, because they have so much of it before them; that their health will enable them to do anything which they wish to do. Their looking forward to life is for pleasure and not for duty; and thus whatever pleasure does not come, they think it

so much loss—I had almost said, so much injury done them. Whatever they have to bear, they bear impatiently and almost angrily. And there is no possibility of satisfying such a spirit; for he who lives for himself and his own enjoyment, even if great troubles do not come to him, is sure to make much of little ones. There is no hardship so trifling, no privation so slight, no exertion so small, which will not seem burdensome and irksome to the temper which looks upon life as a thing in which to take its ease and be merry."—*Dr. Arnold.*

NOTES ON NOCTUÆ.

(From Guenée's '*Histoire Naturelle des Noctuérites*,' continued from the '*Substitute*.')

Xanthia.

This genus was one of the most heterogeneous of the family, and perhaps of all the Noctuæ. It was still much confused in my Index, but I had reduced it in my Essay to its true proportions, except that I included *Croceago*, of which I now make a separate genus.

Though now very homogenous it still forms three groups.

The first group has nothing remarkable in its habits; the larvæ feed on trees in the ordinary manner, and shelter themselves during the day under the leaves or between the bark. The second group furnishes us with an instance of peculiar and very curious habits; the larvæ live up to the second or third moult in the interior of the catkins of the willow; they introduce themselves into the axis, and excavate there a little gallery, which contains them as long as they are not above a line in diameter. A catkin thus attacked in its vital part soon withers, and adheres so little to the tree that the least shake is sufficient to make it fall. The collectors of larvæ who know this pecu-

liarity profit by it; a sharp blow on the trunk of the tree causes a hail-storm of catkins, which they collect and carry away pell-mell, well assured that several of them contain young larva of the *Xanthia*. When the young larva is two lines in diameter it does not quit the catkin, but conceals itself among the stamens, and is often almost covered with the pollen, but, as it seems to have a partiality for the axis of the catkin, generally when it has eaten one completely it goes to another flower. It thrives well on this food, even when full grown, if we take the trouble to furnish it always with fresh catkins, but as naturally the catkins do not remain on long, the larvæ descend to the foot of the tree and change entirely their food and mode of life, for they attack the low plants which they find within reach, and feed on them like any other larvæ. We have already noticed, in the genus *Cerastis*, this modification, brought on by age, in the habits of the larvæ, and here there is even a better reason for it, since the food is no longer attainable.

The habits of the third group I am not able to give. (Vol. I. p. 391.)

Family COSMIDÆ.

This is a newly created family, but it has seemed to me indispensable, as I have endeavoured to show in my Essay; the genera which compose it ill agreeing with the Orthosidæ and Noctuo-Bombycidæ, where they were previously placed.

The larvæ of the Cosmidæ are as elongate as, but generally less cylindric than, those of the Orthosidæ, or at least their incisions are more profound; the thoracic plates are well marked; their colours are generally lively and their markings distinct. They have a mode of life altogether exceptional, since they fasten together the leaves at the extremity of the branches, and pass nearly all their life in this retreat; but one thing which

explains the slight degree of influence which this secluded life has on their colour and organization, is, that the greater part of them fasten these leaves in so loose a manner that the air and light freely penetrate into their cell; so that their object appears rather to be to contrive a little shade in the exposed portion of the tree where they are than to escape from ichneumons or the impression of external agents. All these larvæ hatch early in the year, and have only one brood in the year; they undergo their metamorphoses in little oval cocoons spun on the surface of the ground, and surrounded with grains of earth. The chrysalis is generally rather short, and almost always powdered with that bluish or violet efflorescence which we remark in the genus *Catocala*.

In the perfect state the Cosmidæ are very elegant insects, generally rather below the middle size, with smooth and silky wings and distinct markings. They fly with vivacity at sunset, and are found where the common trees on which they feed grow. (Vol. II. p. 2.)

Tethea.

This very natural genus is easily recognized by the hooked form of the fore wings and the crested thorax. The larvæ live in much the same style as those of the genus *Cymatophora*, on willow and poplar, between two leaves tied together with silk. They are met with in spring, and they change to chrysalis in a soft cocoon on the surface of the earth. (Vol. II. p. 2.)

Euperia.

The larvæ of this genus form an exception, as it appears, in this family, as they do not tie the leaves together with silk for shelter: I say *as it appears*, because I have never had the opportunity of rearing them; and as Treitschke says nothing particular of the only species which is known, one would infer that it

lives in the manner of other larvæ. It will be wise, however, to verify this notion. (Vol. II. p. 4.)

Dicycla.

The place of the only species of this genus has been very various. I had put it, though with much hesitation, in the genus *Cymatophora*, but I have since recognized that it was badly placed there, and that it partook of all the characters of the family Cosmidæ. Its beautiful larva much resembles those of *Euperia* and *Cosmia*. - From its youth it lives in packets of leaves, which it fastens together at the extremity of the branches of oak, and which it does not quit till ready to change to a chrysalis. (Vol. II. p. 7.)

Cosmia.

This genus is divided into two very distinct groups. The first group (comprising only one European species—*trapezina*) has many relations with the genus *Eupcria*. The larvæ have much resemblance with those of the Orthosidæ, they only live shut up when they are young; at least when nearly full grown they quit their retreat. They are carnivorous, attacking their own species.

The second group constitutes the *Cosmiæ* proper: their larvæ live shut up after the manner of *Dicycla*. They are very moniliform and much attenuated in front. I have not remarked that they are hostile to other larvæ. The perfect insects are very pretty and are marked with lively colours. They fly with vivacity at dusk. (Vol. II. p. 9.)

Family HADENIDÆ.

This is one of the most numerous families of the Noctuæ, but not one of the best characterized. The family of the Hadenidæ, in fact, is connected with the Orthosidæ, the Xylinidæ and the Apamidæ by such delicate gradations, that it is often difficult to point out the

precise spot where each ought to stop; this, however, is only a reproduction on a small scale of what occurs throughout Entomology, and even in general Zoology: this does not prevent the great majority of the species and the genera of the family from having a peculiar appearance, of which I will attempt to give an idea.

The larvæ of the Hadenidæ are generally of rather lively colours and with the markings distinct, in that respect coming midway between those of the Apamidæ and those of Xylinidæ. I may add that they are always very cylindric, smooth, and without any eminence (only that the genera *Miselia* and *Valeria* are exceptions to this general rule). They all live exclusively on leaves, and are not as careful to avoid light as those of the Apamidæ. Those which live on trees simply shelter themselves under the leaves. Those of the genus *Dianthechia* conceal themselves in the interior of the capsules of the Caryophyllacæ. Those of the genus *Hecatera* prefer the flowers to the leaves. The larva of the genus *Agriopsis* conceals itself in the chinks of bark; others extend themselves on stems of low plants, where they remain, as though glued, for hours. The larvæ are found everywhere, even in our gardens, where they do not cause much mischief. They are generally in the larvæ state in the summer time; some, however, live through the winter. All enter the earth to change to chrysalis, and rarely do they take the trouble to construct a silken cocoon. An oval cavity, smooth within, and easily broken by the least touch, is sufficient to contain them.

The perfect insects approach nearest to the Orthosidæ; they differ from them, however, by the palpi, always better developed, and rather ascending than straight or drooping; by the reniform stigma, which is not clouded with black; and by the subterminal line, almost always broken into an M in the middle. There

is nothing particular to be said about their habits; they fly at dusk and sit by day on the trunks of trees and palings. (Vol. II. pp. 14, 15.)

(*To be continued*).

A GOSSIP ABOUT GRASS.

LATELY I have been endeavouring to do a little in the way of *Elachista*-hunting, and perhaps a record of my attempts, failures, and subsequent partial success, may not be altogether an unedifying recital; on some points you or some of your readers may be able to give me better ideas as to the *modus operandi*, for I can assure you it was rather dull work at first ferreting it out myself, and even now I may hardly have attained the right track; any scraps of information will be thankfully received.

In the first place, looking for mined grass leaves struck me as very much like "looking for a needle in a bottle of hay," and I spent many fruitless hours walking in meadows in the expectation of falling in with some mines, and it was only quite accidentally that I found the objects of my search were best attained in the close proximity of hedges; my next discovery of importance was that I must bring my eyes more nearly to the level of the grass than by merely bending my neck a little. As you know, I am not particularly tall, but even my moderate altitude was too much to allow of a good hunt among the grasses without a considerable degree of genuflexion.

I found my best plan was to sit down on the ground close by the hedge, and then to examine slowly and *seriatim* the different tufts of grass which grow in the hedge-bottom; many of the mined grass leaves I have met with I fear are only Dipterous, and in others I have been unable to find the larvæ at home, but in

a few I have been successful and have collected altogether probably about twenty larvæ.

Amongst these, I think I can clearly distinguish two sorts, one of which makes a small brownish mine, and the other a broad greenish white mine; the latter, I presume, is *Rufocinerea*; that which makes a slender browner mine I do not at present recognise, but I suppose I shall find out what it is when I breed it. I have found many of a slender whitish mine, but in no one instance have I succeeded in finding a larva in these, yet they do not appear to my inexperienced eyes to be the mines of a Dipterous larva. B.

[The small brown mine is probably that of the young larva of *Megerlilla*; the whitish mines, which never contain larvæ, may be those of *Luticomella*, the larva itself will be found boring down the stem; B had better try again lower down.]

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FOREIGN WORKS ON ENTOMOLOGY.—I have copies of the following still on hand, should any of my readers want them:—

Frey's 'Tincen und Pterophoren der Schweiz.' Post free, 7s. 10d.

Fairmaire's 'Faune Entomologique Française.' Parts I., II. and III. Each Part, post free, 4s. 6d.

'Guide du Jeune Amateur de Coléoptères et de Lépidoptères.' Post free, 2s. 3d.

'Catalogue of European Coleoptera. 6th Edition. Post free, 7d.

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham;
Nov. 28.

PS. I have also some soiled copies of the '*Entomologist's Annual*' for 1856. Post free for 1s. 8d. Postage stamps thankfully received in payment.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 64.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

ANONYMOUS.

IN spite of our repeated declarations that "no notice will be taken of anonymous communications," such are continually reaching us, and as we never read them further than to ascertain that they *are* anonymous, we do not see what purpose the writers have in sending them; if it eases their minds to *write* these letters we can have no objection to their doing so, only we would humbly suggest that when written they should themselves commit them to the flames, instead of forwarding them to us to chuck behind the fire; it would save us a little time, and, as the writers need not affix the postage-stamp before consigning the precious document to the flames, they would save a penny.

Some persons send us anonymous presents, no doubt expecting that we shall insert a paragraph in the 'Intelligencer' of such and such things having mysteriously reached us; but we really cannot do this, and if the donors wish their gifts to be acknowledged we must really beg of them first to announce themselves.

Some of our readers are highly in-

dignant, we believe, because, though we repudiate anonymous communications, we admit paragraphs into the 'Intelligencer,' in which the initials only, or a Greek letter, or a phrase such as "*Proh! pudor,*" is used by way of concealing the name of the writer.

Many very talented and clever writers want the courage to appear palpably in print; they have no objection to address and instruct the public from behind a screen, but that inherent British shyness prevents them *facing* the assembled multitudes. Now, why should we deprive ourselves of the talents and assistance of these clever modest people?

The *Editor* of a journal is of course responsible for the tone of the matter he admits, whether the names of the actual writers are published or not, and we are surprised that any editor should avow his disapprobation of any paper published under his own superintendence: such an avowal can only appear as a distinct admission that the editor has been absent from his post, and of course if a sentinel is once caught napping, we are likely to suspect he will again yield to somnolency.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Argynnis Dia.—Seeing from the 'Intelligencer,' of November 28, that some doubts have been expressed relative to the capture of *Dia*, I think it better to state that the specimen in question was taken about the middle of September

last, in the Rev. S. Hodson's garden, at Cookham Deane, near Maidenhead. As I killed and set the specimen myself, I am quite certain that it is undoubtedly British; and I trust that this will set the question at rest.—HON. CHARLES ELLIS, Cookham Deane, Maidenhead; Dec. 8.

Charocampa Celerio.—I had the pleasure of taking a very fine specimen of *C. Celerio* on the 4th of December. I took it on a factory window-sill outside the building.—WILLIAM BRIARS, Pocket Rumworth, near Bolton; Dec. 7.

Exapate Gelatella.—This insect is now occurring very freely in old hawthorn hedges here. On very calm days they occasionally fly about midday, but this is very seldom; the males are, however, very easily found by beating the hedges where they occur on fine days; in cold weather they appear to take shelter in the underwood. The females appear to be much rarer than the males; at any rate they are very difficult to find. I occasionally beat them out at night with the aid of an umbrella.—G. HARDING, jun., Stapleton, near Bristol; Dec. 8.

Captures of Chariclea Delphinii.—In No. 60 (November 21, 1857) of the 'Intelligencer,' you say, in reply to a correspondent, "Whoever offered you *Chariclea Delphinii* you may be sure it was a hoax; no one has it to part with;" further, the 'Manual' says "has occurred near Windsor," and other writers doubt its being indigenous. At the time your remark about the "hoax" was made, a correspondent had kindly offered me a specimen of this insect, one of three he had taken; I am happy to say, in my case, it was no hoax: a beautiful specimen has reached me, and now graces my cabinet. I asked for the history of the capture, and have the following reply:—"Three *Delphinii* were taken in the garden either in June or July; one (the first) was found by one of my children on a gravel walk, and I pinned it myself; the other two were taken an evening or two

afterwards by the gardener, while hovering over some stocks, and were in very fair condition."—GEORGE GASCOYNE, Newark; Nov. 7.

Duplicate Pupæ.—I have the pupæ of *Lasiocampa Quercus* and *Saturnia Carpini*, which I will give in exchange for *Trifolii* or for any of the following insects:—

Thecla Betulæ,
 „ *Pruni*,
Polyommatus Acis,
 „ *Ægon*,
 „ *Arion*,
Argynnis Selene,
Melitæa Athalia,
Erebia Cassiope,
Pamphila Comma,
 „ *Actæon*.

Should any persons wish to exchange I will pay the postage one way.—J. VARLEY, Almondbury Bank, near Huddersfield; Dec. 7.

Captures at Light.—My brother and I have, since the 17th, obtained the following insects from the lamplighter:—

P. Cassinea (4),
P. Populi (1),
N. C-nigrum (1),
A. Pistacina (3),
H. Pennaria (5),
C. Brumaria (swarms),
D. Tempeli (1),

I have a number of *T. Tages*, which I shall be glad to exchange for the insects numbered in the 'Manual,' 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 85, 86, 114, any of the Prominents, any *Lithosia*, 169, 171, 180, 185, 189 ♀, 217, 223, 237, 332, 369, 372, 470, 476, 485, 486, 495, 497.—E. R. JOHNSON, Woodlands, Sidmouth, Devon; Dec. 7.

Stock exhausted.—As I have had numerous applications for *C. Hyale* and *A. Lathonia*, I beg to say that my stock of duplicates are quite exhausted. I hope those gentlemen whose letters I am unable to answer will not think me wanting in courtesy.—W. P. HARRING-

TON, 16, Top of High Street, Colchester, Essex; Dec. 7.

A Mithridates amongst the Moths.—Have you ever heard of a parallel case to the following? Last summer I had a female of *M. Stellatarum* brought me. I applied sulphuric acid in the usual manner to kill it, having no nitric acid in the house: it failed. I took it over to a chemist close by, and we applied some nitric acid without effect. Meantime its struggles threatened damage to its beauty, and I requested him to apply, as a *dernier resort*, Prussic acid. He took the end of a quill and pierced it, and allowed it to absorb seven or eight drops successively, without producing any other effect than increased throbbings and struggles, and I believe it was strong enough, had we allowed it, to fly about the greenhouse. When I dropped it into a hand-net, which I had with me at the time, it ran up it as nimbly as if just caught, but became quieter after a good squeeze. The same night I finished it with chloroform or ether,—I forget which. I have at different times tried all the remedies suggested in your journal, and have found most of them to fail of that speedy effect so desirable. The minimum time for chloroform I find to be fifteen minutes, and if kept much longer the wings have to be relaxed. With *Geometrina* the wings will always fold down, inclosing their legs and meeting underneath, or nearly so. Perhaps some case like that above mentioned may have come to the editorial ears, but the writer might not venture to publish what to him would be so unaccountable. The chemist I have mentioned is a naturalist, Ornithology being his *forte*: he had never heard of such a dose producing so little effect on so small a being, and was satisfied of the genuineness of the drug. I would respectfully suggest, as a matter which may interest your readers, that a few pages of the 'Intelligencer,' during the

winter, be devoted to a table, compiled from your correspondence and other sources of information, of the latest appearances of Lepidoptera in this extraordinary season. I have not thought of hibernating yet; every wet or damp evening amply rewards me for a visit to the lamps.—J. F. M.

How to search the Ivy.—The following hint may be useful to some of your readers, as indiscriminate beating of the ivy produces dead leaves, ivy blossoms and earwigs in abundance, but no moths. The plan I recommend is to fasten your lantern to the top of a stick, and, a little below the lantern, a small ring-net, shaped to fit in closely to a spray: with this you can examine every blossom singly, and, with a walking-stick in your other hand, gently knock into the net any moth you see. I intend to try the same plan for the sallows in the spring; but no doubt, if one can get a companion, the sheet and great stick will be found to answer better.—DEVONIENSIS.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have duplicates of those numbered in the 'Mannual,' 12, 33, 34, 54, 65, 145, 179, 184, 185, 189, 208, 239, 240, 262, 297, 304, 307, 312, 338, 340, 342, 360, 369, 370, 373, 376, 410, 412, 416, 418, 432, 485. I shall be glad to send these to any one who will send a box with the return postage, or I will exchange for any of the following desiderata:—5, 50, 73 (pupa), 86 (pupa), 138, 172, 177, 218, 254, 264, 296, 303, 306, 318, 330, 336, 337, 368, 379, 380, 383, 403, 417, 423, 454, 461, 462, 472, 473, 479, 496. As my stock of duplicates of some species is limited, I will thank correspondents to write before sending boxes.—JOHN PORTER, jun., 8, East Street, Lewes; Dec. 11.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have duplicates of the following, which I shall be happy to exchange for almost any northern or local species, if good:—

 Papilio Machaon (bred) and pupa of,
 Colias Hyale,

 Thecla Quercus,
 Polyommatus Alsus,
 ,, Ægon,
 Argynnis Euphrosyne,
 Arge Galathea,
 Trochilium Tipuliformis,
 ,, Myopæformis,
 Ægeria Apiformis (pupa of),
 Macroglossa Stellatarum (bred),
 Chærocampa Elpenor (pupa of),
 ,, Porcellus ,,
 Anthrocera Filipendulæ,
 Nudaria Mundana,
 Callimorpha Dominula (bred),
 Orgyia Cænosa (bred),
 Eriogaster Lanestris (pupa of),
 Hepialus Hectus,
 Acronycta Lignstri,
 Simyra Venosa (pupa of),
 Leucania Obsoleta,
 Xylophasia Hepatica,
 Rusina Tenebrosa,
 Noctua Baja,
 ,, Festiva,
 ,, Brunnea,
 ,, C-nigrum,
 Aplecta Nebulosa,
 ,, Herbida,
 Euplexia Lucipara.

Applicants had better send lists of their duplicates and what they want in return. As I shall send none but good specimens, I shall expect none but good ones in return.—W. FARREN, jun., *King's Old Gateway, Cambridge*; Dec. 13.

Captures of Lepidoptera.—During the past season I have taken the following:—

 Colias Hyale,
 Polyommatus Corydon,
 Argynnis Euphrosyne,
 ,, Paphia,
 Apatura Iris,
 Vanessa Polychloros,
 Sphinx Convolvuli,
 ,, Lignstri,
 Chærocampa Elpenor,
 Psilura Manacha,
 Thyntira Derasa,

Thyatira Batis,
 Aplecta Occulta,
 Halias Prasinana.

—H. R. HAROS, *Dartford*; Dec. 9.

COLEOPTERA.

Stettin Catalogue of European Coleoptera.—The applications for this have been so numerous that my entire stock is exhausted. I have written to Stettin for a fresh supply.—H. T. STAINTON;
 Dec. 14.

Captures near Southport.—During the last year, among other species, I have taken the following:—

Cicindela hybrida (abundant),
Cychrus rostratus (1),
Carabus nitens (27),
 „ *monilis* (1),
 „ *granulatus* (12),
Elaphrus cupreus (14),
Bembidium pallidipenne (4),
Dyschirius gibbus (6),
Dytiscus punctulatus (2),
Necrophorus humator (7),
 „ *Vespillo* (abundant),
 „ *Vestigator* (2),
Nitidula bipustulata (4),
Staphylinus erythropterus (2),
Phylan gibbus (common),
Opatrum tibiale (abundant),
Sarrotrium muticum (12),
Lagria hirta (10),
Notoxus monoceros (2),
Salpingus planirostris (7),
Cleonus sulcirostris (6),
Aromia moschata (1),
Cassida viridis (2),
 „ *splendidula* (1),
Cryptocephalus sericeus (abundant),
Coccinella conglomerata (3).

I have a few indifferent specimens of *Cicindela hybrida* and *Cryptocephalus sericeus*, which I shall be glad to send to any one on receipt of a box and return stamps. Small boxes only required.—
 R. TYRER, JUN., *Row Lane, Southport*.

AN AMERICAN INCURVARIA.

IN the 'First and Second Report on the Noxious, Beneficial and other Insects of the State of New York,' by Asa Fitch, M.D., we find, at p. 269, an account of a "maple-leaf cutter," to which Dr. Fitch gave the name of *Ornix Acerifoliella*.

The following extracts will show that the insect should be referred to the genus *Incurvaria*, and if any of our transatlantic readers could procure us specimens of the insect we should feel extremely obliged to them.

"In the autumn of 1850 an affection of the maple trees, causing their leaves to turn brown, appearing as though they had been nipped by the frost, was so common in the eastern section of New York, that it became a common subject of remark. This withered appearance of the leaves began to be noticed the fore part of August, and it continued to increase for three or four weeks, and remained until the fall of the leaves in autumn.

"The cause of this fading of the leaves was readily discovered upon examination. The green pulpy substance of the leaf was destroyed in spots and irregular patches, leaving only the fine net-work of veins and the transparent cuticle. In addition to these spots, holes of a nearly circular form appeared in the leaves, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and a dozen or more of these holes were at that time found in almost every leaf.

"Some of the pieces which had been cut out of the leaf, forming these holes, might be observed, adhering like round scales to the surface of the leaf; on elevating one of these scales, another smaller one was found beneath it and between them a small white caterpillar. Occasionally one of these scales might

be observed to move slightly along, the larva at such times protruding its head from under the edge of its case, and with its feet pulling the unwieldy domicile to another part of the leaf.

"Generally the larva was found inclosed by three of these round pieces; first a small one on its back, next a larger piece placed on its under side, and then a third piece still larger placed on the top of the first.

"The larva is slender and of a flattened cylindrical form, soft and contractile; it is dull white, the head and three thoracic segments pale rusty brown. Only the six anterior legs are distinctly developed.

"The larvæ are carried to the ground upon the leaves when they fall in autumn. They remain in their cases and change to pupæ, among the fallen leaves beneath the trees, in which situation they may be found early in the following spring.

"The moth is of a dark brilliant blue colour, with a bright orange-yellow head, and may frequently be seen during the month of May, flying by day or resting exposed upon the leaves, in forests and along their borders."

A "brilliant blue" *Incurvaria*, with a "bright orange-yellow head" must be a pretty insect flitting along the margins of woods in spring, and replacing our more sober-tinted *Masculella* and *Pectinea*.

DR. STAUDINGER has been collecting diligently in Spain during the past season, and has amassed a considerable amount of novelties; in a small box containing about eighty species of Micro-Lepidoptera, Professor Zeller declares that *twenty-six are quite new*. It is reported that Dr. Staudinger purposes visiting England before he returns to Germany, and we trust he will adhere to this good resolution.

DEFICIENCY OF COURTESY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—May I intrude in asking the favour of the insertion of a few lines in your valuable paper?

There have been several gentlemen advertising duplicate Lepidoptera during the last two or three weeks, and wishing applicants to write before sending any insects. I consider it very proper to do so, but I think, if an applicant sends an addressed envelope and stamp, he ought to have an answer returned in less than a fortnight, as it would be very little expense or trouble to any one, and would be a satisfaction to the applicant. Should he have offered any insects, and they were not approved of, the answer "yes" or "no" would show a much greater respect to the applicant, whoever he may be.

A YOUNG BEGINNER.

PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING OF NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Like others I have long felt the want of an 'Entomological Gradus,' and wished to do something to supply the *desideratum*. I shall be happy during the ensuing Christmas vacation to contribute to the formation of such a work, and shall therefore be glad to know if any one has the task already in hand, in which case I will help him, if he writes; or if no one is already in the field, I will commence myself, and shall be glad to receive aid from others.

If the 'Gradus' could comprise all orders of insects, — not Coleoptera or Lepidoptera alone, — and those Euro-

pean, not British alone, it would greatly enhance its value.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.,

A. WALLACE,

(B.A., Trinity College, Oxford).

5, Green Terrace, Clerkenwell,

London, E.C.; Dec. 7.

PS.—Will any one who has commenced such a work kindly let me know, to avoid waste of time?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—For some time past my attention has been drawn to the want of a list constructed on the plan proposed by Mr. T. J. Stainton, and I have fancied I could amuse and instruct both myself and my neighbours by setting to work to concoct some such list of those species which my own knowledge or the few books I possess would enable me to work out; but it would be useless for me to think of publishing, for I possess neither experience, reading, nor money enough to launch anything in proper style. As far as the quantities, derivations and meanings of most of the words go, there are no doubt many who would not be afraid of breaking down; but it seems to me one must have read a good many authors to know *why* all the names were in the first instance bestowed on the insects that bear them, and it would be a pity to set forth anything incomplete.

Yours truly,

TAU.

QUANTITIES AND DERIVATIONS.

As I believe I was amongst the first to suggest in the pages of the 'Intelligencer,'

some eighteen months ago, the necessity for such a work as I see some kind friends have at last resolved on, perhaps I may be excused for again adverting to it, and that as briefly as possible. Touching the outlay, it is highly desirable that some means be adopted to secure this to the party undertaking such a very valuable piece of information as every one will find it to be. It will be far more appreciated after being seen than at present. Would it not be advisable to appoint some one, say the contemplated publisher, to receive notices from intending subscribers, after some idea has been given of the probable cost? It would then be soon ascertained whether the thing would go on. For my own part, I will take a couple of copies, or more if necessary to ensure its appearance, and I am convinced that many will not be a whit behind me. But I would also suggest that, instead of dealing only with our British list, the European one be treated in this way, and I do not doubt but such is the scale (the European list) on which it is intended to be by those who have come forward to execute the task. It would be too great an undertaking at present to include all the different tribes, but the success of the first attempt will serve as a guide to a more complete work.

JOHN SCOTT,

Southfield Villas, Middlesbro';

Dec. 12.

This day, price 2s. 6d.,

THE

ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL

for 1858.

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 19, 1857.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 65.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1857.

[PRICE 1*d.*

THE GRADUS.

THE numerous letters we have received on this subject, and the high classical attainments of many of the writers, abundantly satisfy us that something will now be done.

Unfortunately a union is required both of classical and entomological knowledge, and also of a good knowledge of entomological literature, otherwise we may be having far-fetched explanations very wide of the mark, as, for instance, that by which a living writer derived the name *Machaon* from *Machera*, a dagger or knife, owing to the dagger-like prolongations of the hind wings; whereas a knowledge that Linnaeus divided the Swallow-tail butterflies into two groups, the Trojans and the Grecians, naming the species in one group after the Trojan worthies and those in the other group after the Grecian heroes, would have saved the necessity of looking for the proper name of a Greek in the Latin Dictionary.

Some names which are far-fetched enough are rather amusing than otherwise.

The generic name *Asteroscopus*, syno-

nymic with *Petasia*, is recognised by every Greek scholar as another mode of expressing that the larvæ appear to regard the heavens "elles semblent regarder le ciel" ('Manual,' vol. i. p. 125). But many are hardly aware that the specific name *Cassinea* was given to one of these astronomic larvæ in honour of the great astronomer Cassini.

Again, look at that splendid Kitten, *Cerura Verbasci*; what on earth was the reason for calling a willow-feeder *Verbasci*? Simply, as we have heard, that the first discoverer of the species wished to preserve a monopoly of it, and hence gave it the name *Verbasci*, so as to set every one searching for it on a plant where they would never find it.

We believe that the subject of the desired Gradus has been under consideration by the Entomological Society of Oxford, and we think that in bringing out such a Gradus, that Society has discovered the very point on which they can be of the greatest service; naturally, had it been a question of sines and co-sines, we should have looked in another direction, but, as mathematics in Entomology go no further than *Triangulum*, *Ditrapezium*, &c., we think that there is no especial

cause for the Gradus being referred to Cambridge. Probably a list of those names, with regard to the meaning and origin of which the Society is not sufficiently informed, will be published with the view of inviting information.

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WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Reigate, my address is now—W. JEFFREY, Church Street, Guisborough, Yorkshire; Dec. 15.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RILEY, J., TEMPLAR LANE, LEEDS.—A letter we addressed you has been returned through the dead-letter office; we trust you are not really defunct.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Stock exhausted.—The duplicates mentioned by me, in No. 57 of the 'Intelligencer,' are all exhausted. Gentlemen who have not received answers I hope will not think I am wanting in respect, as it was impossible for me to supply all correspondents. In my collecting excursions this season I have been fortunate in collecting a number of *Carabus nitens*; not being a Coleopterist, I should be happy to exchange them for *Archerontia Atropos* and *Apatura Iris* [if any Coleopterist has those species to spare]. — WILLIAM JOHNSON, 1, Coronation Square, Gas Street, Great Bolton, Lancashire.

Cork versus Wet Blanket.—Having seen Mr. Tyrer's proposal of a cheap substitute for cork (Intel. No. 60, p. 60), I determined to try it. I purchased some ironing-blanket, cut it the size of one of

the drawers of my cabinet, and glued it in. When dry I pasted it well, laid the paper over it, and left it to dry; but what was my vexation, on looking at it an hour afterwards, to find the flannel shrunk at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from each end of the drawer, and the paper of course drawn up with it. This may be a caution to those who feel inclined to try it not to put the flannel on before it has shrunk. Another obstacle to get over is, that the paste soaks into the glue, and it will not hold to the bottom of the drawer. Again, Mr. Tyrer says that the cost is only one-tenth: now, for one square yard of blanket I pay 3s., and for enough cork to cover a square yard 6s., making only a saving of one half. Perhaps I may be stupid, and do not do it right, but I think those who try it will find the trouble and failures in sticking and shrinking will be quite equal to the extra cost of the cork. If Mr. Tyrer could find anything both cheap and as handy to use as cork, he will indeed be conferring a benefit on entomologists. — W. C. TURNER, 33, *Bermondsey Square, Southwark.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a number of the following species, which I shall be glad to exchange:—

A. Adippe,	S. Salicis,
Euphrosyne,	C. Aprilina,
Selene,	M. Oxyacanthæ,
V. Io,	S. Satellitia,
G. Rhamni,	A. Rufina,
H. Semele,	Pistacina,
Hyperanthus,	G. Vaccinii,
A. Trifolii,	N. Bella.
P. Statices,	

Persons wishing for any of these had better send lists of desiderata, as I have a few duplicates each of many more species. As my wants are rather numerous, I shall feel obliged if applicants will write, stating what they have to spare and what they want, before sending boxes.—G. BARRETT, 37, *Park Street, Mile End, London*; Dec. 17.

YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The December meeting of this Society was held on Monday, the 7th inst., at Mr. Hind's, 25, Gillygate.

Mr. J. Birks, Mr. J. Smithers and Mr. G. Young were elected members.

After the proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved, the Secretary read an offer made by a gentleman in Norfolk to supply the members with many local species, amongst which were most of the fen insects. This kind offer was readily accepted.

Mr. R. Anderson exhibited *E. Fuscantaria* and *M. Hastaria*, and also a case of Lepidopterous insects, captured in the Brazils by his brother, Mr. J. H. Anderson.

Mr. Hind exhibited some foreign insects captured by the same gentleman, also a set of *E. Versicolora*, amongst which was an extremely fine female, together with *P. Empyrea* and *E. Illustraria*.

Messrs. C. and W. Helstrip exhibited *C. Edusa*, *C. Elpenor*, *C. Porcellus*, *D. Dodonæa*, *B. Prodromaria*, &c.

Mr. B. J. Moore exhibited a variety of *S. Tiliæ*, *P. Populi* and *N. Pulveraria*.

Mr. Prest exhibited a case containing *T. Betulæ*, *T. W-album*, *P. Globulariæ*, a variety of *S. Tiliæ*, *A. Præcox*, *C. Li-gustraria*, &c.

Mr. Robinson exhibited *P. Argialus*, *C. Davus*, *E. Versicolora* and a most interesting variety of *A. Euphrosyne*, the spots beyond the centre of the upper wing being united, and forming a distinct zig-zag line. The under side of the hind wings was without the central silvery spot, and was also without the spots towards the hind margin, the part where those markings are generally situated having only the reddish brown colouring characteristic of this insect.

Mr. Oaks exhibited *L. Dispar*, *E. Li-gea* and *P. Acis*.

After the necessary business was concluded, the meeting adjourned until the first Monday in January, when the annual meeting for the election of officers will be held.—R. ANDERSON, *Secretary*, *Coney Street, York*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I wish to call your attention to the following extraordinary conduct. A little while ago there appeared in the 'Intelligencer' a list of my duplicates and desiderata. Among others I received a note from a person wishing for certain of my duplicates, and offering to return some of my desiderata. According to his wish, I sent good specimens of the insects required, and, to my great astonishment, received in return—not my desiderata, but my own insects, as rubbish! and of course the box unpaid. As the insects were good specimens, although very common, his evident design was to put me to some trouble and expense.

I should feel very much obliged if you would subjoin your opinion of this shabby conduct, and remain,

Yours most respectfully,

APAMEA.

PS. I have inclosed his note, as proof of my good faith, hoping that it may put you on your guard against such gentry for the future, as I assure you it will me.

[The writer of the note inclosed has lately been offering *Lathonia*, and in this note he begs for *Polyodon*, *Brassicæ* and *Pronuba*; either it was meant as a hoax or the writer is *non compos*.]

THE GRADUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—We have been considering amongst ourselves, and other members of the Entomological Societies of our respective Universities, the best way to accomplish the publication of a 'Gradus of Entomological names, as regards the Lepidoptera,' for which we have seen such frequent calls in your columns, without any satisfactory response having as yet appeared. If we do not see by your next week's paper that any other person or Society has already commenced such a work for actual publication, we will engage, to the best of our ability, to supply the want. We expect that our proposed book will be published by the Councils of the Entomological Societies of the two Universities, but certainly by members of those Societies. Should we, as we propose, carry out our scheme, we will send you a further statement of our plan of publication.

We remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

H. ADAIR PICKARD,
*President of the Oxford University
Entomological Society.*

R. F. SEALY,
*Hon. Sec. Cam. Entom. Soc., 70,
Trumpington Street, Cambridge.*
Dec. 19.

NATURALISTS' CLUB AT LEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I have great pleasure to inform you that there has commenced in the town of Leeds a Society, to be called

the Leeds Naturalists' Club, which will embrace naturalists, entomologists and botanists. The Club holds its meetings at present weekly, on Saturday evenings, at Mr. Joy's, Albert Coffee House, Briggate, where communications for the Club may be left on any of the above subjects. I may say that at present three-

fourths of the members are entomologists.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT CUNDALL.

*Crown Point, Leeds ;
Dec. 12.*

"NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ."

NOX III.—AUTUMN.

SCENE.—*A country lane, bounded on one side by a high wall, on the other by a hedge. Thick clusters of ivy in full bloom overhang the wall. It is rapidly getting darker. Flying around and settled on the ivy-flowers are numerous ANCHOCELES, CERASTES, ORTHOSIÆ, AGROTES, &c.*

On a branch of ivy in front are seated SCOPELOSOMA SATELLITIA and ANCHOCELIS PISTACINA.

SAT. The weather's getting coldish, I declare !
Eh, Pistacina ?

PIST. Well, the wind is colder
Than I've yet felt it.

SAT. And the trees are bare
In many places. Still, I trust, we're bolder
Than many entomologists, who say
The season for collecting's *over* when
October's nearly gone.

PIST. But, by the way,
The number's daily fewer of such men !
It's really dreadful to perceive how fast
Their foolish fancies now are disappearing !
I'm told no moth is safe ! and in the last
'Intelligencer' (Lota, in my hearing,
Said so) there was a notice headed thus,
"Captures at Ivy !"

SAT. Horrible, indeed !
I feel as if that must refer to *us* !
"Captures at Ivy !"

PIST. So you see there's need
For us to look out sharp !

SAT. Indeed there is !

[*A moth is seen hovering about the ivy.*]

PIST. Who is it that approaches ?

SAT. Rubiginea ! *

That black-freckled orange coat—it must be his !

PIST. You don't say so ! When has he ever been here ? *

* A rhyme for the ear—not for the eye.

SAT. Never, as far as I know! Such a swell!
 He quite looks down on us, nor will he ever
 Say "How d'ye do?" or even "Very well"
 When a poor moth accosts him.

PIST. Oh! I never!

Enter DASYCAMPA RUBIGINEA. He seats himself on a sprig of ivy just over the two moths, and silently commences his repast.

SAT. (after a pause). Well, Pistacina, it's just as I said;
 He will not speak a word!

PIST. I vote we flit,
 And leave him to his grandeur!

SAT. Have you fed
 Sufficiently?

PIST. I've scarcely had a bit—
 I should have said a *drop*. We needn't go
 Away, but only just shift our position:
 There's plenty here for all of us.

SAT. Just so.

[SATELLITIA and PISTACINA fly off to another clump of ivy-flowers, whereon are seated CERASTIS VACCINII and C. SPADICEA, XYLINA SEMIBRUNNEA, AGROTIS SAUCIA, and several other moths, all feasting merrily.]

VAC. (to the two approaching moths). Good evening, both! You make a fine
 addition
 To our small party!

SAT. Thanks, you're very kind!
 It seems as if some overruling fate
 Has brought us here, for—

SEMI. (interrupting him fiercely). Yes! and so you'll find!
 You ate my sister in the larva state!
 You know you did, you monster!

[The whole company are aghast with horror.]

SAT. (politely). Really, sir,
 You make a great mistake! I ate your sister!

SEMI. Yes, for I saw you do it! I won't stir
 Till this, sir, is explained!

SAT. (sarcastically). I'm glad I missed her!
 She must have been tough, if she was like you!
 If I *did* eat her,—which I don't believe,—
 And you were looking on, what did you do?
 Did you eat what I left?

SEMI. (passionately). You'll not deceive
 A single moth by this, sir! You shall pay
 For her life with your own!

[Rushes at SATELLITIA, and a struggle ensues.]

SAUC. (parting the combatants). Oh, stop, sirs! stop!
 Don't mar our cheerfulness in this sad way!
 Come, drown your quarrel in a friendly drop!

SAT. I'm quite agreeable, sirs! Since what is done
 Cannot be undone, we should both be wrong
 To keep up the dispute, and I, for one,
 Am willing to shake hands.

SEMI. (*looking daggers at SATELLITIA*). I'll not be long
 In going, cannibal! Shake hands with *you*!—
 Never, wretch, while I know it! To the rest
 I wish good night.

[*Exit.*]

[*A long pause follows his departure.*]

SPAD. (*to SATELLITIA*). It surely can't be true
 That you *did* eat his sister?

SAT. (*laughing*). It's the best
 Of any jokes I've known. He must be mad,
 Or, what's more likely, tipsy!

SAUC. Come, a song!

VAC. With all my heart! I shall be very glad
 To lead; you mustn't mind if I am wrong!

[VACCINII leads, and the rest follow, as they best can, in that glorious and world-known song "We won't go home till morning!" While they are thus occupied, however, two Collectors enter with lanterns and nets. They first entrap RUBIGINEA, whom, being a rarity, they proceed to pin carefully. This occupies a little time, and the jovial moths become alarmed at the unusual light. While they are half-paralyzed by the glare, RUBIGINEA utters a loud shriek as he is pinned.]

PIST. (*shuddering*). "C—captures at Ivy," eh? I—I feel so queer!
 "We won't g—go home till m—morning!" Yes, we *will*!
 Come, Satellitia, let's be off! It's clear
 We sha'n't go home at all, if we sit still!

SAUC. (*boldly*). Go, if you like, I shall stay here and hide
 Behind this leaf. Those awkward, dim-eyed men,
 Can't see a bit! [*The Collectors approach the clump of ivy.*]

They're coming on this side!
 Sit close all of you till they've passed, and then—

[*At this instant the ivy is violently shaken. The corpulent SAUCIA is the first to fall into the yawning net beneath. A second shake brings down all the rest. The Collectors observing SAUCIA, secure him, turning out the rest of the moths, after which they proceed down the lane. SATELLITIA, PISTACINA and the others shuffle about over the ground in a comical manner.*]

SAT. (*groaning dismally*). Oh, Pistacina! help me up, I say!
 Two of my legs are broken, and my head
 Feels very loose upon my shoulders!

PIST. Eh?
 How can I help you, when I'm nearly dead
 Myself? I couldn't fly to save my life!
 That is, *what's left* of life! Half of one wing,

I know, is torn away! What will my wife
Say when she sees me thus?

VAC. Well, we can sing
With truth, I think, "We won't go home till morning!"
At any rate, if we get home at all,
We can't to-night!

SPAD. Oh, that we'd taken warning
When first those men approached! That horrid fall
Has done for me! My antennæ are gone!
Whatever shall we do?

PIST. (*after a pause*). I think that all
Of us had better, in this plight forlorn,
Take shelter while we can beneath the wall!

[*The wounded moths agree to this unanimously; and they accordingly crawl, shuffle and hop to the wall, where they manage to conceal themselves in crevices, &c.*]

SCENE CLOSES.

Ω.

THE NATURALIST. Edited by the
REV. F. O. MORRIS and C. R. BREE.
Esq. The Number for January, 1858,
will contain, among others, the following
papers on Entomology:—

The Study of Nature, an Entomological
Proem for 1858. By the Editor.

How to set Lepidoptera, with Illustra-
tions. By the Rev. J. Greene.

A List of the Rarer Forms of Cole-
optera which occur at Bungay, Suffolk,
by A. Garney, Esq., and at Harleston,
Norfolk, by J. L. Fox, Esq.

A List of Lepidoptera which occur in
Suffolk, with Remarks, by the Rev. J.
Greene, Rev. H. H. Crewe and C. R.
Bree, Esq. Part 2. Heterocera. Div. 2.
Bombycina.

A List of some of the Insects which
occur on the Chalk Range of Sussex,
with Remarks, by W. C. Unwin. Part I.
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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 66.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]



Leaves of the Evergreen Oak, mined by the Larvæ
of *Lithocolletis Messaniella*. (See p. 106.)

THE NEW YEAR.

SUCCESS to the season of 1858! Who doesn't mean to do wonders? We all do. But then what we all accomplish will hardly deserve the title of a *wonder*. But stop a bit; we do not say that we *shall* all *do* wonders, but that we all *mean to do* wonders. And there is a mighty difference between meaning and doing! None of our readers are so young as not to have discovered that they do not always do what they intend; none of our readers are so old but that they are still intending to do

more than they can perform. And so it should ever be, for he who would shoot high *must* aim at the sun. We must always be striving after something which we never can attain, just because by so striving we attain further than we otherwise should do.

Just at present so much conviviality and family merry-makings are going on that probably Entomology is with many more completely under a cloud at this season than at any period of the year; but the period has been when we always used to turn out, lantern in hand, before 6 A.M. on the 1st of January, to signalize the New Year by a capture

of *Rupicapraria*, a nice larva of *Fimbria*, &c., and though we no longer keep up this laudable custom perhaps some of our juniors are following in our wake.

No doubt the publication of the 'Annual' at Christmas time does much to dispel the scientific lethargy in which entomologists would otherwise be much disposed to pass that festive season, because we cannot read of the various novelties in the past year without feeling anxious to exert ourselves to increase the crop in the coming season.

We hope among the students and collectors of *Neuroptera* some one will be forthcoming to furnish us with a list of the new British species of that order: in the course of two years, Dr. Hagen's contributions ought to prove their utility by producing fruit.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" as usual on Wednesday, January 6th, at 6 P.M.

LITHOCOLLETIS MESSANIELLA.

No one can inspect the leaves of the evergreen oak during the next three months without noticing some which are more or less discoloured and contorted, which effect is produced by the larva of *Lithocolletis Messaniella*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Fiat justitia—RUE IT *Dia*.—Now this is no joke. 'Intelligencer,' No. 60, says "it had been knocked down by a village lad with his cap, and *was pinned and set in corresponding style*." 'Intelligencer,' No. 64, says, from the pen of *another* individual, "*I killed and set the specimen myself*," &c., and "I trust that this will set the question at rest." And, judging from these two distinct statements, my idea is that it makes the thing more doubtful than ever; and I trust the Honourable gentleman will excuse my putting the following question to all entomologists, as I am myself ignorant of the fact, *viz.* Are they aware of the Fritillaries being found in gardens?—JOHN SCOTT, *Southfield Villas, Middlesbro'-on-Tees*; Dec. 19.

Pupæ of Sphinx Ligustri.—I have had a great many applications for pupæ of *Sphinx Ligustri*,—more than I can supply. I said I had a *few* to spare; some applicants ask for *eighteen*, others for *twelve*! Those entomologists whose letters I have not answered must please look on this communication in the light of a reply.—G. F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; Dec. 21.

Address wanted.—A notice in the 'Intelligencer' of to-day, relative to unanswered letters, recalls to me that a Mr. J. H. Bryant gives "E.C. London," as his sole address. A box was and is kept for him if he will send me his full direction. The same omission has occurred with other correspondents—no doubt an unconscious cause of offence.—W. D. CROUCH, *Uphill House, Taunton*; Dec. 19.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—2, 12, 26, 31, 37, 41, 60, 61, 137, 205, 213, 284, 412, 413, 439, 484, 496. Desiderata:—4, 19, 53, 62, 69, any from 88 to 102, except

91. Any gentleman wanting any of the above duplicates, and not having any of the desiderata, will please communicate by letter, and any boxes sent with desiderata shall be immediately returned.—W. H. SMITH, *Ecclesall New Road, Sheffield*; Dec. 1.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—2, 12, 78 (100, bred specimens), 137, 179, 439, 484. Desiderata:—3 ♀, 4, 36, 42, 53, 62, 86. Any gentleman wanting any of the above duplicates, and not having any of the desiderata, will please communicate by letter, and any boxes sent with desiderata shall be immediately returned.—W. GREEN, *Ecclesall New Road, Sheffield*; Dec. 1.

COLEOPTERA.

In-door and Cellar hunting.—As I have no doubt that there are many beginners, who, like myself, are additionally eager for collecting in proportion to the decreasing opportunities of the season, perhaps some of the following remarks may prove of use when confined to the house by stress of weather (since of course there is always work for bark-knife and digger if the Coleopterist can but get out of doors). To begin with breakfast, I have twice found perfect specimens of *Trogosita mauritanica* in London bread (and also at the flour-mills, Dartford), and nearly swallowed "*Surinamensis*" floating in tea, in which instances at least I have the advantage over collectors of Lepidoptera, whose "treasure trove" in cooked dishes is generally confined to plethoric larvæ of *M. Brassica* and *P. Napi* or *Rapæ*,—equally unprofitable to eat, breed or preserve. *Dermestes lardarius* is also to be found in kitchens occasionally, but I have found the species of *Anobium* and *Ptinus* most abundant in houses; they can generally be found by searching any unpainted skirting-boards or doors with a candle by night, when the beetles are taking their constitutional walk; the presenece of too

many of these species is soon made known by a series of holes drilled in the wood. *Ptinus fur* and *hololeucus* are plentiful with me; the latter indeed is too common by half in cloth warehouses in town, where I have seen rolls of valuable stuff utterly spoiled by a neat perforation right through to the wooden roller, caused by this beetle, which is always to be found when the goods are undone ("undone" in both senses of the word). On one occasion I had *Clytus arietis* brought to me from the wooden roller of a piece of cloth. The spider-like little *Mesium sulcatum* is not uncommon in the same localities; but it is in the under-ground departments of town houses that the great harvest is to be expected. *Blaps obtusa* I have taken (although scarce), and the odoriferous, hard-to-dry *Mortisaga*, plentifully in passages and cellars, where the giant *Sphodrus leucophthalmus* (named so, I suppose, by an examiner of defunct specimens only) is sometimes to be found. This beetle must be more common than is generally supposed, or I must have been very lucky, as I have taken it in every place where I have had an opportunity of looking for it,—namely, in cellars at Sackville Street, Chelsea, and Bookham, Surrey: the lively *Pristonychus terricola* is abundant in the same places, and, although wingless, affords almost as much sport as *Cicindela campestris*; it is usually in little colonies, with one or two flabby, imperfect individuals among them, which, however, appear as active as the rest: when recently developed this beetle has a very shiny iridescent appearance, but the old staggers clothe themselves with dirt until sometimes not a scrap of leg or wing-ear is to be seen. Very different in speed is the dusty gray *Byrrhus pilula*, who tumbles out of corners on the slightest application of digger, and relies vainly on the colour of his coat to escape the inevitable pill-box. Many species of *Amara*, *Catops*, *Nitidula*,

Philonthus, *Ocypus*, *Oxytelus*, *Harpalus* and *Hister* are also to be turned up in cellars from snug winter quarters; and *Ocypus olens* is always to be found under rubbish. I have recently taken several specimens of a *Cryptophagus (boteli?)* in fungus in my cellars. Coal-cellars are of course useless as hunting-ground; but in the suburban districts a great number of insects may be found in dustbins, especially where there is a garden, however small, from which the refuse is removed to the cellar during the summer. *Carabus hortensis*, *monilis* and *violaceus* occur often in this way, and I took *Benibidium flavipes* lately, and *Helops cæruleus*, with several commoner species by searching among the wet leaves and stones in one of my cellars used for this purpose. Of course, if bones are left as a trap, a rich harvest may be expected.—E. C. RYE, 14, King's Parade, Chelsea, S.W.; Dec. 19.

AN AMERICAN PLUTELLA.

IN Dr. Asa Fitch's Report on the Noxious, &c., Insects of the State of New York, he mentions an insect which has, from its devastating properties, acquired the name of the Palmer Worm, and to which (p. 221) he gives the scientific designation of *Chætophilus pom-tellus*, Harris. Though named after the apple, it appears perfectly omnivorous, as we read that, in June, 1853, "The trees everywhere assumed a brown withered appearance; apple trees and oaks suffered most, but all other trees and shrubs were more or less infested with these larvæ at the same time." Of the habit of this larva we read "that it draws leaves together in a cluster, secreting itself between and feeding upon them; on shaking a tree infested by them hundreds would instantly let themselves down from among the leaves, by fine

threads; when irritated they wriggle violently and thus jerk themselves away from the place where they are molested."

Of the genus to which these insects should be referred, Dr. Asa Fitch observes, "The genus to which this insect belongs is principally characterized by having the scales with which the palpi are clothed very long, jutting forward from the head like a beak, with the last joint slender and projecting upwards."

This structure of the palpi, the activity of the larva, and the fact that "varieties of this moth are numerous," would dispose us to refer it to the genus *Cerostoma*, the species being perhaps representative of our abundant *Cerostoma radiatella*.

Of course a history of the cocoon would satisfy us at once whether the insect in question should be viewed as a *Cerostoma* or a *Plutella*, but unfortunately on this point the information is hardly so complete as we could wish; however the larvæ do not appear to form a dense cocoon at any rate, so that in this they differ from *Cerostoma*, but we should expect that, had they formed the elegant net-work cocoon of a *Plutella*, Dr. Fitch would have specially noticed it. The following is the entire passage which refers to the cocoon:—

"It appears to be the ordinary habit of these larvæ to remain upon the trees and change to pupæ in the same tuft of leaves in which the larvæ have resided, the larva retiring into a fold of a particular leaf and spinning a slight web of fine silken threads over itself, of so thin a texture that it may be seen through this web. But when they are numerous, multitudes of the larvæ live openly exposed upon the leaves, and the foliage is so totally destroyed on many trees that it can furnish no safe retreats in which they can conceal themselves when ready to change to pupæ. In such cases, as I infer from the habits of those in my breeding-cages, they secrete themselves

under dry leaves on the surface of the ground, in crevices of the bark and similar situations, spinning a slight web over themselves. As they remain in the pupa state only a short time they require no regular cocoon or other substantial fabric for their protection."

Could any of our American readers send us this insect?

PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING OF NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I have often thought how useful a small Encyclopædia on Lepidoptera and Coleoptera would be to entomologists, and more particularly to tyros.

Would it not be a good opportunity to carry out the views of your correspondents, J. S., T. J. Stainton and the Rev. P. H. Newnham, by introducing the accentuation for the proper pronunciation of Latin and Greek names, which nobody can deny is much wanted? How many there are of young entomologists who may happen to know the species of an insect and not the genus, and *vice versâ*, which an alphabetical arrangement would simply remedy.

I should think that the great majority of names that your 'Annual' list contains would become subscribers to such a work, and if each, by invitation, could be induced to send a short account of the time of appearance, &c., of the species peculiar to his locality, and more particularly the rarer ones, how easily much and valuable information might be concentrated to one focus.

I throw out these hints with a hope that some more able pen will propose something better.

RUSTICUS.

Brighton; Dec. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—A list of the European Lepidoptera and Coleoptera would no doubt be extremely useful, but if it were combined with the list of *British* Lepidoptera and Coleoptera I am afraid it would render the book too expensive for those for whom it was primarily designed—the working classes. Afterwards I should be delighted to see a work published like that which Mr. Wallace proposes, but I think the list of the British Lepidoptera and Coleoptera should appear first, in a cheap form, suited to the pockets of those who need it most. I hope those gentlemen who have kindly undertaken to execute such a work will bear this in mind.

I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

T. J. STANTON.

NOTES ON NOCTUÆ.

(From Guenée's '*Histoire Naturelle des Noctuéiles*.')

[Continued from p. 87.]

Dianthæcia.

The eggs which produce the larvæ of *Dianthæcia* are deposited by the females either on the extremity of the calyx or on the corolla of the flower; in about a week the eggs hatch, and the larvæ, creeping out immediately, begin to enter the buds; once entered, without taking the trouble to close the opening, they retire near the ovary; if it is sufficiently developed, or if it belongs to a plant of sufficient size that its bulk can last them for some time, they introduce themselves within it; should the contrary be the case, they devour the petals and feed on the ovary itself without entering it, being sufficiently sheltered by the calyx, which

is still hermetically closed. The growth of these larvæ is rapid, and the period soon arrives when the capsule of which they have eaten all the seeds can no longer contain them; then they make a larger hole and go in search of another capsule. They generally prefer those which, still green, contain the tenderest seeds, but when these are no longer within reach they are content with the dried capsules, of which the seeds are so hard that they can hardly be bruised by the nail; the larvæ then have acquired a tolerable size, and it becomes altogether impossible for those which live on those plants which have very small capsules, such as *Dianthus*, *Silene*, &c., to continue to lodge within; they then retire to the foot of the plant, and only come up to take their food at night; but those which feed on the larger species of *Caryophyllaceæ* remain in the capsules till the period of their transformation.

From this we see that the larvæ of *Dianthæcia*, thanks to their peculiar habits, are easily discovered. If we take home a handful of the plant which they prefer, and keep them a certain time, we shall see developed the young larvæ from the eggs which were on the plant, or we may go out of an evening into the fields, and, with the aid of a lantern, easily discover the adult larvæ, which have climbed up to the top of the stems, and the body often half buried in the capsule. One of these two modes of proceeding would certainly lead to the discovery of the larvæ of all the *Dianthæciæ* which are still unknown. But we must observe that the larvæ of the most distinct species hardly differ from one another; thus *Albimacula*, *Capsincola* and *Conspersa* are very difficult to distinguish one from the other, especially when we find them, as sometimes happens, together on the same plant.

The pupæ also present a very remarkable character; it is a button-like projection which terminates the covering of

the legs and tongue. They are besides elongate, and very conical at the hind part. They are easily reared, and if the first year passes away, we must not on that account despair of seeing the perfect insect appear. They sometimes remain two, three and even four years before arriving at the perfect state. The perfect insects are very pretty, with delicate markings, and the colours strongly contrasted. They fly with vivacity at dusk, over the flowers on which the female ought to deposit her eggs. (Vol. II. pp. 17, 18.)

Hecatera.

The larvæ of this genus live entirely exposed, and keep on the summit of the stems of low plants, devouring the flowers and the buds, but, though they have some resemblance to the *Dianthæciæ*, their partiality is for the *Compositæ*, and, as these plants have no capsules the larvæ cannot lodge inside, and live entirely exposed, though confounded with the plant on account of the similarity of their colours. One of them (*dysodea*) is a veritable pest in our gardens, and when they attack a lettuce plant growing for seed the gardener runs a great risk of losing his seeds for next year, unless he takes the precaution of shaking the lettuce plant over a cloth or an umbrella, and destroying all the larvæ which fall into it; indeed, he ought to repeat this operation several times, for the eggs do not all hatch at the same time. However, the later species of lettuce escape their attacks, for when once the middle of August is past, they are nearly all in the pupa state.

The pupæ are not furnished, as in *Dianthæcia*, with abdominal buttons; they are only slightly swollen at this place. As for the perfect insects, they do not differ in their habits, but their colours are generally less bright, and remind one more of the genus *Polia*. (Vol. II. p. 27.)

Polia.

This genus has been rendered perfectly homogeneous by the creation of my genera *Hecatera* and *Aplecta*. It is well distinguished from all the other Hadenidæ, and has been disputed by nobody.

The larvæ are elongate, generally large and full, perfectly smooth and almost always green, with the ordinary lines white or yellow. They like to hold themselves against the stems, but, on the least touch, they coil up, and when we hold them in our hand their skin produces a very perceptible sensation of cold. They live exposed on low plants, but not on the flowers or buds, as the *Dianthæciæ* and *Hecatera*; they simply eat the leaves, of which they cause a great consumption, as they are large and voracious. Happily, they seldom attack plants which are useful to us, and florists are the only people who have cause to regret the ravages of *flavocincta*.

The pupæ are as smooth as the larvæ, and without any eminence. They are contained in earthy cocoons of very slight consistency.

The perfect insects have a strong family resemblance; greyish white or ashy is their ordinary colour, and the lines and spots designed in grey-black, and, interrupted here and there, form detached clouds. The abdomen is long and heavy, especially that of the female; hence the *Polia* fly but little, and with much less vivacity than the preceding genera. They vary much, and this circumstance, joined to the uniformity of their markings, renders it very difficult to distinguish them from one another. (Vol. II. pp. 33, 34.)

Dasypolia.

The only species which composes this genus has been thrown from one genus to another; in fact, it has, at first sight, a resemblance with *Crymodcs*, *Luperina*, *Mamestra*, and even with some *Agrotcs*,

but, after having carefully studied all its characters, I feel convinced that it comes nearest to *Polia*, in spite of its furry clothing, which is only the consequence of its northern origin. Nothing is known of its transformations or habits. (Vol. II. p. 44.)

Valeria.

The larvæ of this genus live on trees of the genus *Prunus*. They are of a very different form from the other *Hadenidæ*. One great character is the peculiar swelling of the first three segments behind the head, which the larva increases still more in repose by contracting them, and causing the incisions to disappear; the head, though tolerably large, then appears as though buried under the neck, which surrounds it on all sides. They are as lively as the larvæ of *Miselia*, and also undergo their transformations in a very artistically constructed cocoon, although rather differently formed.

The perfect insects have the appearance of a *Bombyx*. The body is woolly and rough, and the scales are so coarse and raised that the wings appear as though covered with hair. (Vol. II. p. 50.)

(To be continued).

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 67.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

PROCRASTINATION.

AN Irish sailor was hauling in a rope; he thought he was long in coming to the end of it, and on being addressed, "What! Pat, haven't you got in the end of that rope yet?" "Faith, no, yer honour," he replied; then suddenly exclaimed, as though a bright idea had struck him, "may be some one has cut it off."

Now we have been very industriously hauling away for some time at a long rope, at the end of which is attached Guenée's volume on *Geometra*, but pull as we will we bring in nothing but rope, rope, rope, without ever coming to the end of it; first, it was to have been out in September; then, after repeated correspondence on our part, M. Guenée, who really appears to have exerted himself immensely to accommodate us, wrote that the volume would be published before the end of November; now, as the publication has not yet taken place, are we to conclude that November lasts longer in Paris than in London? Perhaps not there being attended with an equal amount of fogs and feats of gastronomy, that month (inevitably connected, in

the ideas of all Englishmen, with Guy Fawkes and Lord Mayors) is not curtailed to its moderate allowance here of thirty days, and perhaps were we now to visit Paris we might find them still basking in the last days of a November sun; but yet we hardly think this can be so, and we are more disposed to fancy that the end of November is come and gone in Paris as in London, and nay, more, that December is also gone, and did we not receive a positive assurance that the volume would be published on the 20th of December? and did not "our own correspondent," calling there on that day, learn to his regret "that M. Guenée's volume would appear in the course of January"—information which is enough to exasperate an Englishman, and which no doubt will make many of our readers wish we had adopted any arrangement of the *Geometridæ* rather than indulge in the wild-goose speculation of waiting for the appearance of an unpublished foreign work.

Since the above was in type, we are happy to announce that we have received the first volume of M. Guenée's *Geometra*, but whether we have yet

hauled in the end of our rope will be seen in our next.

Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

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MR. H. T. STAINTON, *Mountsfield,*

INNOCENCE inquires "if *Trochilium Vespiforme* is rare on the Continent?" The price quoted by Herrich Schaffer for bred specimens is a third less than the price of *Tipuliforme* and *Ichneumoniforme*, viz. about 4½d. Is *Innocence* going to make an investment?

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My address now is always—REV. H. ADAIR PICKARD, *Christchurch, Oxford.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Fiat justitia—GO IT Dia!—All we ask is fair play, and I think the capture of *Dia* will have to be admitted by the most sceptical. Mr. Ellis is not in this neighbourhood at present, but, on his return, I will call his attention to the objections of Mr. Scott. If I mistake not, there were more witnesses of *Dia*'s last dying speech and confession than one.—REV. B. SMITH, *Marlow; Jan. 1, 1858.*

A Dire Occurrence.—In answer to Mr. Scott's letter about the Fritillaries being found in gardens, I beg to refer him to the Rev. W. T. Bree's most interesting "Notes of a Tour in Switzerland in the Summer of 1855," which appeared in the 'Zoologist' for September, 1856: at p. 5226 of that journal I find the following:—"Under the head of entomological stations, I will only add,

that in the Botanical Garden at Geneva, on a cloudy day, I took several specimens of *Melitæa Dia* at rest upon the flowers: it seemed to be not an uncommon species in Switzerland."—REV. WILLIAM HENRY HAWKER, *Horndean, Hants*; Jan. 2, 1858.

A Day in the Woods last March.—Having proceeded to a wood about a quarter of a mile from our house, I commenced beating the lower branches of oak trees, which still retained their leaves, in hopes that in so doing I might dislodge some of the *Hiberniæ*. This wood is on a hill-side facing the East; to all appearance it seems to be a capital wood for all sorts of Lepidoptera, but it is not so, at least as far as my experience goes. But to continue; after having beat in vain for some time, I gave it up as a bad job, and thought upon going to another wood about two miles from the one I was then in: having proceeded along one of the paths which would bring me into the high road, I fancied I saw something moving upon the rotten branch of an oak which was lying across the path; I stopped and looked down: what did I see? Why two male specimens of *Chimabacche fagella* in the midst of a fierce battle: guessing the reason, I examined the branch carefully, and could find nothing, but, upon turning it over, I beheld a fine semi-apterous female of the same species, evidently just emerged from the pupa: thus was the problem solved, why the two gentlemen were so fiercely engaged,—they were both unquestionably fighting for the lady; however the battle was soon put an end to, and all three were safely boxed. Nothing more was found in this wood, except a specimen of *Leptogramma literana* at rest on the trunk of an oak. You must now suppose that I have arrived at the other wood. I commenced beating as before; the stick had not descended many times, before a moth, alarmed at all the racket, flew forth to see what was the matter; it

would have been better for him to have remained where he was, for he was immediately caught with a net (which article should be ever ready in the hand of an active entomologist), and then boxed, to await its death when I arrived home. In this manner I continued catching and boxing insects, and when I came home and chloroformed them, I found I had the following, viz. *Hibernia leucophaæaria*, *progemma* and *Tortricodes hyemana*. It was rather a bright day, and I saw many hibernated specimens of *Rhamni*, *Io*, *Urticæ* and *Polychloros*. Such is my account of a day's hunting for Lepidoptera in March. — G. F. MATTHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple*; Dec. 28.

Duplicates for Incipients.—I have several common species of Lepidoptera, which I shall be glad to distribute amongst such beginners as may be in want of them, provided they send a box and pay postage. A letter previous to sending a box will oblige.—E. G. BALDWIN, *Albany House, Barnsbury Park*; Dec. 21.

Substitute for Cork.—I doubt whether the blanket-corking will do: some cheap substitute for cork would be very acceptable, if merely for store-boxes. There is a soft West Indian? or American? wood, which no doubt could be had, if sought after and imported, which answers capitally. I don't mean Aloe pith, with which I have seen boxes lined, but a light porous wood.—G. WAILES, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; Dec. 28.

Cheap Substitute for Cork.—I am sorry to see, by a letter from Mr. Turner (Intel. No. 65, p. 98), that he has failed in making the blanket answer his purpose. I myself, even on my first trial, found it to answer admirably, and so have several others who have used it. I never found the blanket either to shrink or the paste to loosen the glue. As to the cost, I confess I spoke at random in my other letter; but seriously,

I can blanket a box for one-fourth of the cost of cork, and find it answer equally as well. The process is simple enough: cut the blanket the size of the drawer, and glue it down with good fresh glue; when perfectly dry, soak it well with fresh paste, and paste one side of the paper also; place the paper on the blanket, and smooth it well down with a warm linen cloth. In four days it will, in a favourable situation, be fit to hold insects. — R. TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport.*

Duplicate Micro-Lepidoptera. — I have a limited number (twelve) of *L. Parisiana*, very fine and fresh, and about twenty of *Ch. Charophyllellus* and twelve of *Pteroph. Phæodactylus*, if any of your correspondents would like to exchange other *Tortrices* or *Tineæ* for them. Good specimens alone will be acceptable. I suppose the habits of *S. Trauniana* are well known to entomologists; if not, it may be interesting to some to know that the pupæ are to be found under the loose bark of beeches, adhering to the bark in hardish cocoons: they are now, some of them, half-formed, inclosing a fat white larva preparing to "turn;" I bred some last year, and hope to do so again. My "pupa-digging," with this exception, has been lost labour. The lateness of the season may be one reason, but I have never been successful in this county, although no pains have been spared. — REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester;* Dec. 29.

COLEOPTERA AND HYMENOPTERA.

Duplicate Captures. — Having a few specimens to spare of *Dasytes viridis*, *Malachius marginellus*, *Melecta luctuosa* and *Anthophora retusa*, I shall be happy to forward them singly to entomologists willing to pay postage and send boxes. The *Anthophora* are all males. — C. O. GROOM, 13, *Flora Villas, Brighton;* Dec. 23.

HEMIPTERA.

A Manual of British Bugs. — In the first volume of the 'Intelligencer,' you had an article headed "Who bids for the Bugs," and in the 'Annual' for the present year you state that you have not had a single offer for them. Now, I must confess that, when I read this announcement, I was rather surprised. What could be the cause of the Hemiptera not being studied? It could not be their want of beauty, for they are quite as pretty as the Coleoptera. It could not be because no one was aware of their existence, for who that has lived in London has not had them brought under his notice? Was it their smell? Where would you find a Coleopterist who would draw back from a lot of moles hanging on a hedge, although the latter would smell infinitely worse than the former? Could it be the want of a work on the subject? This question was more than I could answer, for, among all the entomological works of whose existence I was cognisant, I could not think of one which treated exclusively of the Hemiptera. My inquiries among my friends led to nothing; not one of them was aware of the existence of such a work. My first idea was to write to you, requesting the insertion of a note in the 'Intelligencer,' with a view to procure the publication of a 'Manual of British Bugs;' but then, like a bug-bear, rose the ghost of the 'Manual of British Beetles,' and I thought that, if the united strength of the Coleopterists of Great Britain could not produce such a work, it would be perfectly hopeless to expect that you could get one on the Hemiptera, when apparently there was not even a collector of that order to be found among the entomologists of this island. Still I think that something might be done, and if we could only get a few energetic collectors distributed over the country

we should, no doubt, soon procure such a work as that desired. Whilst beating for larvæ of the Lepidoptera last season I frequently beat out specimens of the Hemiptera; some of these I saved, but by far the greater part of them I threw away again, so that I have now about a dozen species, and intend, during the approaching season, to collect all I can. But here I am met with another difficulty,—how am I to name them when caught?—and my principal object in writing this is to ask, could you recommend me such a work as a beginner would want? If you can, I should feel extremely obliged to you; if not, why I must make the best of the materials at my command, such, for instance, as the Museum Collection, for the naming and classifying of my specimens; and if any of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' could assist me with specimens I should be most happy to exchange Lepidoptera for them. — H. W. KILLINGBACK, 10, Oldham Place, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell; Jan. 1, 1858.

ENTOMOLOGISTS AT RUGBY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—In a leader in the first volume of the 'Intelligencer' you alluded to the barrenness of Rugby in entomologists. It would seem that things are altered there now, for I find that at the late presentation of two pieces of plate to Dr. Goulburn, Mr. Pickard, the President of the Oxford Entomological Society, presented that from the old Rugbeians, and Mr. A. Sidgwick, a zealous young entomologist, and now head of the school, that from its present members.

Yours truly,

ENTOMOPHILUS.

DEATH OF RICHARD WEAVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Not having seen the death of Mr. Richard Weaver noticed in your periodical, I suppose that the knowledge of that lamented event has not yet reached you.

He died on the 11th of December, at the advanced age of seventy-four, after, I believe, a short illness, but he had long been subject to a severe asthma.

He has left very valuable collections of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, which I expect will now be dispersed.

Hoping you will inform your readers of this event,

I am, sir,

Yours truly,

T. CAMPBELL.

Congreve Street, Birmingham;

Dec. 29, 1857.

PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING OF NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I am much pleased with the proposed work on the Pronunciation and Meaning of Entomological Names, because I am convinced that such a book would fill up a great desideratum in entomological literature. Association is a great aid to the memory, and this might easily be established with regard to the greater quantity of the names of insects. For instance:—

Pieris. This class is so named in honour of *Pieris*, one of the Muses.

P. Brassicæ. From the Latin *brassicæ*,

cabbage. So named from its fondness for cabbage.

P. Rápæ. From the Latin *rāpa*, turnip, or rape. So called from its love of turnip and rape.

Sterópes. In honour of one of Vulcan's smiths of that name.

S. Paníseus. In honour of *Paniscus*, a rural deity.

A complete list of names (whether of British species only or of both British and Continental) could not fail of being acceptable, if prepared as above, or even more copiously still. I would subscribe for one copy, so long as a well-known author undertook the task; but it would be foolish and useless for any one not well read on the subject to begin it, for it is no easy matter always to come at the right derivation.

The subject is causing a considerable amount of discussion at the present time, and it is one quite worthy of consideration.

I am yours truly,

SIGMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—As I was reading No. 65 of the 'Intelligencer' I perceived a letter signed "Apamea," which, without the slightest doubt, alluded to me. I beg to be allowed to say, that, as your readers have had the pleasure of reading one side of the question, I think I am justified in stating a few particulars on the other, which are as follow.

It is true I wrote to Mr. A. to send the moths good specimens, and, to my great astonishment, I received them in such a condition as your readers shall know. In the first place, the moths were all covered with a blue mould and all broken to pieces, and *L. Quercus* was exactly as if it had been put into water to

make the moss grow on it, and what Mr. A. calls a box was composed of cardboard sewed together, which I should call an apology for a box.

I think your readers will conclude that I did not behave very shabbily to Mr. A. in such a case.

Of course, as Mr. A. sent you my letter, he sent his insects also? If I said anything in my letter which was at all uncourteous, I beg to apologize, but at the time I was perfectly disgusted with the insects sent.

If you or any of your readers think this was shabby conduct, I should like to have a word of advice how to act in such extraordinary cases.

I remain, sir,

Yours respectfully,

H. P. HARRINGTON.

16, *Top of High Street*,
Colchester, Essex.

LECTURES.

In the report of the annual meeting of the Bucks and Berks Lecturers' Association (in the 'Journal of the Society of Arts,' December 18th), we read as follows:—

"The meeting then proceeded to the discussion of the second subject appointed for the evening, 'Lectures, in their relation to the class-room and the library.'

"The subject was opened by the Rev. T. H. Tooke, who endeavoured to solve the question whether the lectures delivered by this Association had, on the whole, answered the purpose intended. He arrived at the conclusion that they had, if a proper view were taken of the object of lectures. In his opinion they ought not to be considered as primary or principal means of instruction. Their chief use was that of exciting a further

interest in the subject discussed, so that the knowledge acquired by means of the lecture might be further perfected in the class-room and by means of the library. After some lectures it had been found that the books in the library treating of the subject or subjects embraced in the lecture were in great demand. This he looked upon as a natural and proper effect of lectures. The reverend gentleman dwelt at some length on the importance of rendering lectures simple and intelligible, and of selecting subjects calculated to promote education and to elevate the classes for whose advantage this Association had been formed.

"The Rev. E. Hale offered some remarks on the advantages arising from inducing pupils to prepare abstracts of lectures. He also dwelt on the difficulty of securing courses of lectures, so as to concentrate attention on one subject until it had been, to a certain extent, mastered. He thought that when the lectures were weekly varied, it had a tendency to induce more miscellaneous reading. In noticing the books successively taken out of the library by members of institutions, it was not often found that a systematic course of study was pursued.

"The Rev. C. D. Goldie thought that the lectures would be more interesting if they were simple. Many competent gentlemen shrunk from offering their services as lecturers, because they imagined that something extraordinary was required of them.

"Mr. Brown, speaking from his experience in the Slough Institution, was of opinion that variety in lectures secured larger attendances.

"The Rev. J. H. Ellison was disposed to adopt a view unfavourable to variety. The great question was whether these lectures were intended for amusement or instruction. If the lecture was intended to create an interest in the subject, to inculcate knowledge, and to diffuse more

than a smattering acquaintance with the subjects treated, he was decidedly of opinion that courses of lectures ought to be encouraged."

OBITUARY.

Intelligence has just reached us of the death of Mr. John S. Ashworth on the 26th ultimo, aged thirty-six years. We had heard that he was suffering from consumption, but as late as the 24th ult. we received an application from him for a 'Catalogue of European Coleoptera,' so that the news of his decease, following his letter so soon, took us by surprise. The name of Ashworth will long be remembered in connexion with *Trochilium Scoliaforme*, *Agrotis Ashworthii*, *Æcophora grandis*, *Bucculatrix Hippocastanella*, &c., &c.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 68.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

PATIENCE.

"PATIENCE is a virtue," says the proverb, "which very few possess." We do not know how our readers fare in this respect, but, for our own part, we do not profess to be overstocked with the article.

As we stated last week, after much waiting and many delays, we have received the first volume of M. Guenée's 'Geometræ.' Now then what is to prevent us from setting to work to bring out the next number of the 'Manual?' The possession of the volume at once enables us to get to work and prepare the manuscript of the 'Manual;' why should we not also go to press and publish?

The volume contains only about a hundred of our British Geometridæ, *i. e.* considerably less than the half of them: one hundred species would not furnish material for three numbers of the 'Manual,' and — when are we to expect M. Guenée's second volume?

M. Guenée, when writing to us on the 21st of October, stated that "the second volume is in the press, and will follow the first at a short interval." Now what is the precise duration of "a short interval"?

The readers of M. Guenée's 'Noctuélites' are well aware that that tribe of insects was divided by him into two groups, that the first group was next divided into sections, and that its first section was then further split into families (see 'Manual,' vol. i. pp. 171, 172), and the characters of these were all given briefly at the commencement of the first volume of the 'Noctuélites:' so that, from a perusal of these pages, it was quite easy to draw out a tabular synopsis of the groups, sections and families.

With the 'Geometræ' the case is different; they are not divided into groups or sections, but only into families, and no list of the families, nor any allusion to their characters, is given at the commencement of the volume before us. Now we are very loth to abandon the idea of giving a *table of the families* of the Geometræ, and of course this table we cannot construct till we get possession of M. Guenée's second volume. The present volume contains eight European families, *viz.* *Urapteryidæ*, *Ennomidæ*, *Amphidaspidæ*, *Boarmidæ*, *Boletobidæ*, *Geometridæ*, *Ephyridæ* and *Acidalidæ*. We will consider the representatives of these families in an early number.

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WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. S.—Yes; *Cynthia Cardui*.

R. T.—We know of no lists of British Coleoptera for labelling.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ENTOMOLOGISTS.

Notice of Removal.—The above Society has removed from No. 10 to No. 14, Fountain Place, City Road, E.C., where it will continue to meet on the first Tuesday in every month as usual. The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held as above on the 5th of January, 1858.—H. J. HARDING, *President*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Fritillaries in Gardens.—In answer to Mr. Scott's inquiry respecting the Fritillaries, I beg to say I have observed both *Paphia* and *Euphrosyne* in gardens; in the latter instance, however, the garden was very near a wood.—W. H. HARWOOD, *Colchester*; Jan. 6.

Fritillaries in Gardens.—In answer to Mr. Scott's query in No. 66 of the 'Intelligencer,' I beg leave to say that *A. Paphia* has been seen by myself in a garden at Chichester some two or three times: they were probably stray specimens, which would have been more at home in a wood, but still there they were. I see no reason therefore why *A. Dia* might not have been taken in a similar situation. At the same time the two accounts recorded in Nos. 60 and 64 of the 'Intelligencer,' seem so contradictory that a further explanation appears necessary, if the reputation of the specimen is to be above dispute.—REV. A. FULLER, *Kirk Hallam, Ilkeston, Notts*; Jan. 2.

Fritillaries in Gardens.—I have often met with instances of *Fritillaries* being taken in gardens. A specimen of *A. Euphrosyne* was taken in a garden here last June.—T. J. STAINTON, 34, Belsize Road, St. John's Wood; Jan. 9.

Melitæa Dia.—As a collector of European Lepidoptera, I read with much interest the Rev. B. Smith's announcement of the capture of so familiar an acquaintance as *Dia* on British ground, and the further particulars furnished by the Hon. Mr. Ellis. I am rather surprised by the sceptical letter of your correspondent in No. 66 with reference to this question: to my mind the two accounts are by no means contradictory, as there implied. I should say the fair inference from them was this: that a specimen of *Melitæa Dia* was "knocked down," in the garden named, by "a village boy,"—that it was brought alive to Mr. Ellis, who "killed and set" it, though not very successfully, and by him taken to the Rev. B. Smith to be named. This is surely probable enough. As regards the objection on the score of locality, I had imagined it was a well-known fact that *A. Lathonia* is not unfrequently found in gardens on the Continent, and, to come nearer home, it is mentioned in the 'Substitute,' p. 19, that *A. Paphia* has occurred in a garden near Lyndhurst; besides good things do turn up sometimes in odd places. Who would have made a pilgrimage to Wimbledon Common in expectation of finding *Edusa* (Intel. No. 48)? No collector, I suppose, would have thought of instituting a systematic search in spiders' webs for *C. Perspicillaris*; neither, I fancy, would any old hand have recommended an incipient to hunt for larvæ of *A. Leporina* on young men's backs (Intel. No. 23). But seriously, when a capture is announced on the authority of gentlemen in the position of those who have figured in this rueful history of a British *Dia*, is there not something more than

mere scepticism involved in a commentary such as that with which your correspondent has favoured us?—J. R. HIND, 22, Grove Road, St. John's Wood; Jan. 9.

Doings on the First.—Although I cannot boast of the preternatural activity recorded in the leading article of the last number of the 'Intelligencer,' I did not allow the New Year to be ushered in without some attempt at Entomologizing. Friday was with us a glorious day, just adapted to pupa-digging, and to that occupation I devoted myself. After four hours' hard work (and it is hard work) I was rewarded with thirty-five pupæ. This, taking into account the time of year, I cannot help considering a goodly number, but, whether or no, it amply satisfied me, and my gratitude to the Rev. Joseph Greene for his admirable pamphlet was, and is, unfeigned. Most of the pupæ were of the commonest kinds, but I found several, including a large one at oak, that I never saw before, and all will probably be useful. In addition to the pupæ I fell in with a few Coleoptera, both at the roots of, and under moss on, the trees.—T. VAUGHAN ROBERTS, Oswestry; Jan. 4.

Opening the Campaign.—Is it not early for *P. Pilosaria*? I took a specimen at a gas-lamp on the 2nd inst., in company with *H. Defoliaria* and *C. Brunaria*,—quite a mixture of autumn, winter and spring. I found a pupa of *P. Gamma*, and put it in a box on the mantelpiece on the 28th of December, and on the 30th the perfect insect appeared: of course it must have been just ready to come out, for two days' forcing could make very little difference.—CHARLES G. BARRETT, 37, Park Street, Mile End; Jan. 5.

Early Doings among Moths.—It being very mild on the evening of the 9th, I strolled to the woods, and captured at sugar *C. exoleta*, *C. Vuecinii* and *S. Satellitia*. I also found on the trunks of

the oaks several specimens of *Hibernia leucophæaria* and *rupicaprararia* and *C. Brumaria*. Is it not very early for *H. leucophæaria* to make its appearance? —GEORGE PURNELL, 8, *Amelia Place, Villa Road, Plumstead, Kent*; Jan. 11.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few duplicates of *Miana Expolita*, *Spalotis Ravida* and *Eupithecia Subciliaria*, which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following species:—*Thecla Pruni*, *T. W-album*, *Gastropacha Quercifolia*, or any of the *Cucullia*, excepting *Umbatica*. Any applicant forwarding his own box, shall have it immediately returned to him. —C. EALES, 8, *King Street, Darlington*; Jan. 4.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few specimens to exchange of *H. Semele*, *A. Euphrosyne*, *A. Selene* and *P. Corydon*, also a pair of *C. Edusa* and *A. Galathea*. My wants are too numerous to mention. Applicants had better state what they have to spare.—W. R. HAYWARD, *Addington Place, Norwood, Surrey*; Jan. 5.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have a few duplicates of the insects numbered in the 'Mannual,'—1 (1), 2, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19 (1), 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 44, 45, 54, 64, 65, 71, 73, 74, 85, 103, 105, 106, 107, 114, 126, 140, 146 (1), 147, 158, 163, 168, 173, 179, *L. Callunæ*, 213, 224, 253, 258, 261, 310, 322, 328, 332, 337, 357, 354, 360, 364, 369, 372, 373, 376, 381, 402, 440, 472, 476, 480, 483, 485, 486, 497,

H. Cythisaria,

F. Atomaria, ♂ ♀,

Piniaria, ♂ ♀,

P. Hirtaria,

E. Mensuraria, ♂ ♀,

C. Spartiaria,

B. Anataria,

and shall be happy to receive lists of duplicates and desiderata from any gentleman in want of those species. Applicants had better send boxes, as I have none, but they should write first. I have

also a fine perfect specimen of *E. Versicolora*, ♂, which I shall be happy to exchange for an equally fine *A. Atropos* or *D. Galii*. I would be much obliged to any one who can send me ova, larvæ or pupæ of any of the butterflies, except *P. Brassicæ*, *Rapæ* or *Napi*, of any of the Sphinges, of any of the Bombyces, except *Bucephala*, *Camelina* or *Menthrastris*, of any of the Noctuina, Geometræ or Pyrales, except the commoner kinds, and will endeavour to make a fair return. Would any British or foreign entomologist be so kind as to inform me how to set and class Hemiptera and Orthoptera? I have been setting my Hemiptera as Coleoptera. I shall be happy to exchange Lepidoptera with any foreign collector. —F. B. W. WHITE, *Athole Place, Perth*; Jan. 4.

Geometræ wanted.—Being ill supplied with the following species, I should be much obliged to any one who could conveniently spare me any of the insects enumerated, viz.:—

Boarmia Abietaria,

„ *Cinctaria*,

Cleora Viduaria,

Tephrosia Extersaria,

Dosithea Bisetaria,

Acidalia Obsoletaria,

„ *Marginepunctaria*,

„ *Inornaria*,

Timandra Prataria.

I am also anxious to borrow a good specimen of *Acidalia Rubricaria*, but hardly know to whom to apply.—H. T. STAINTON; Jan. 9.

NEUROPTERA AND ORTHOPTERA.

Offer to collect Specimens.—If any gentlemen wish for any of the marsh dragonflies, or any of the marsh grasshoppers next season, I should like to hear from them by letter, as I would catch some if they were wanted.—W. WINTER, *Ranworth Blofield, near Norwich*; Jan. 4.

COLEOPTERA.

Mildness of the Season.—Being on Wimbledon Common collecting water-beetles for the aquarium, on the 26th of December last, I found (and landed) about a dozen living specimens (male and female) of *Typhaeus vulgaris* floating on the ponds in the gravel-pits: these must have been immersed by dashing, in their reckless evening flight, against the steep banks of the cuttings, as I could not detect a single example in any of the level ponds on the common. This is surely very late in the season for any beetle to be flying, especially in such abundance; and these specimens were anything but torpid, in spite of their unaccustomed cold bath, as they were one and all striking out, after the approved frog-pattern, though with the gravity and determination to be expected from a *Geotrupes* in such trying circumstances. I also found perfectly lively specimens of *Dytiscus punctulatus* (which seems almost peculiar to Wimbledon, at least in any quantity), and the usual quantity of *Colymbetes fuscus*, *Acilius sulcatus*, *Agabus agilis*, *G. natator*, *H. scitulus*, *L. interruptus*, *H. fuscipes*, &c. In old willows near the Common I obtained *Carabus catenulatus* and *granulatus*, *Pterostichus nigrata*, *Badister bipustulatus*, *Omaseus minor*, *Phosphuga atrata* (plentiful), *Latridius porcatus*, *Haltica helxines*, *Orchestes Alni* and others. One or two individuals of *Sarcophaga carnaria* were still lazily buzzing about, and plenty of active *Culicidæ* danced up and down in the sun's rays.—E. C. RYE, 14, King's Parade, Chelsea; Jan. 4.

AN AMERICAN LITHOCOLLETIS.

IN the first volume of the 'Linnæa Entomologica,' Zeller described a *Lithocolletis Acaciella*, with the habitat "round

Vienna, in the middle of September, on Acacias, scarce; the larva on Acacia (Mann.)."

Years had elapsed, nothing further was known, and we were led to suspect that "the larva on Acacia" was rather an hypothesis than a fact. If a fact, we are at a loss to conceive why the larvæ have not been systematically collected by the Vienna entomologists. A clever German entomologist tried to prove to us last spring that no insect would feed on the Acacia, but we so often find in nature that animals will do just exactly what we can prove they should not do, that we fear we hardly gave sufficient weight to the arguments of our worthy friend.

The following communication from a transatlantic correspondent would lead us to infer that the home of the *Lithocolletis Acaciella* is in North America, the native country of the locust tree (*Robinia Pseudacacia*):—

"I intend to send you some specimens of an exquisitely beautiful leaf-miner, which I found on the 18th of October in the leaf of the locust-tree (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). I was fortunate enough to secure about fifteen or eighteen pupæ and two larvæ. The larva mines the under side of the leaf, and is always on one side of the midrib, sometimes near the base of the leaf, sometimes about the middle, but most frequently near the tip. The epidermis of the inferior surface of the leaf is of a pure white colour, and is stretched over a fold made by the margin being drawn towards the midrib. * * The first imago appeared on the 20th of October, and the brood continued to appear for about a week or ten days. There were two pupæ, which I hoped at one time would remain in the chrysalis state until spring, and that I should have the pleasure of sending them to you: I was much disappointed when I found, about the middle of November, they had also

appeared, though exposed to an out-door temperature.

"I failed to ascertain in what situation the eggs of the autumn brood are deposited, and am at a loss to divine by what means the spring brood is brought into existence. When I found the pupæ, October 18th, the locust-tree and our other forest trees had begun to shed their leaves, and before all of the brood appeared the tree was entirely denuded. They cannot appear, as a general thing, therefore, before the fall of the leaf, although some of them do, and those which remain in the leaves as pupæ are doubtless far removed from their food-plant by the winds when they do make their appearance. Do you think it is probable that the eggs of the autumn brood are deposited in the young buds?

* * * * *

"Having no books of reference treating of the tribe, I was of course entirely unable to locate it, until a few weeks since, during a short visit to Philadelphia, I was able to consult hastily, at the Academy of Natural Sciences, a copy of your volume of the 'Insecta Britannica.' By carefully comparing my representation of the neuration of this leaf-miner with the entomological delineations of that volume, I was at once enabled to refer it to the family Lithocolletidæ, and then, turning to your remarks on the family, I satisfied myself at once as to the correctness of this reference."—(BRECKENRIDGE CLEMENS, M.D., *Easton, Pennsylvania; December 12, 1857.*)

The drawings of the larva, pupa and mine sent by Dr. Clemens confirm, if confirmation were necessary, his judgment in referring the insect to the genus *Lithocolletis*, but whether the species be identical with *Acaciella* or distinct, it will be hazardous to decide till an opportunity occurs of comparing the two insects. If the American species should

be distinct, Dr. Clemens proposes for it the name of *Robiniella*.

THE GRADUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I have no wish to discourage any attempts to diffuse knowledge, but it does seem to me that the propositions for an Entomological Gradus are based upon a fallacy. It is supposed that if persons knew the meaning of generic and specific names they would thereby learn something of the insects to which the names are applied. Now this would not follow; for, to say nothing of generic names of which the derivation and meaning are unknown, those regularly compounded from the Greek have, for the most part, such general significations that no definite idea of the creatures ranged under them can be had. And by specific names the idea conveyed is still less precise, as far as regards the identification of species; for we see such names as *communis*, *vulgaris* and *familiaris*, all signifying the same thing, applied to different species in the same genus, and when the names are derived from persons, places or plants, the result is the same, as it would be very easy to show. In a word, names are not descriptions: Linnæus expressly termed them "trivial names;" they are distinctive appellations, and nothing more. That the meaning of the names given to insects would be interesting, I do not attempt to deny, only the interest would be philological and not entomological.

With regard to the pronunciation of insect-names, I think the best way would be to indicate the emphasis by a single accent placed immediately after the syllable on which stress should be laid, in the same manner as is done in London's 'Hortus Britannicus,' and a few general

rules for the sound of *ch, g, æ, œ, &c.*, should be published. The derivation of the generic names, when known, might be added, as Loudon has done, only, as Mr. Westwood remarked at the last meeting of the Entomological Society, the works of the author of the name should always be referred to, in order that his derivation, and not a supposed one, might be given.

J. W. DOUGLAS.

Lee; Jan. 8, 1858.

FALSE QUANTITIES!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

"Brontesque Steropesque et nudus membra
Pyracmon." VIRGIL.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Sigma," after urging the desirableness of a work on the meaning and pronunciation of entomological names, proceeds to illustrate his argument with a list of half-a-dozen or so of classical terms of Lepidoptera, which he accentuates and interprets for the information of the unlearned, adding that "a complete list of names could not fail to be acceptable, *if prepared as above.*" To this I must take leave to demur, and in no mere carping and hypercritical spirit, when I find, among the five names given, one (*Stērōpes*) accentuated wrongly, having the *o* emphasised as *long* instead of *short* (as evidence of the true accent, take the line of Virgil at the head of this letter). This may appear of no great consequence, but it is due to those amongst your readers who are not learned in the ancient classics of Greece and Rome that they should not be misled by those who profess to be their instructors.

The proposed 'Gradus Entomologicus,' which I am pleased to learn is to be taken in hand by Oxford and Cambridge scholars, cannot fail at least

of classical correctness, and if to that be added sound entomological learning, the work will be of great value to all cultivators of our favourite Science.

I remain, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

Jan. 9, 1858.

GAMMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—I am half inclined to let Mr. Harrington's letter pass, but there are two or three assertions in it that require contradiction. In the first place, the moths were neither covered over with blue mould nor all broken to pieces; the only specimen injured by the double journey was a *Pronuba* that had got loose, but had in no way injured the others. Secondly, the *L. Quercus*, although not a fine specimen (being, as I had caught it, a little rubbed), was neither wet nor mossy. As to the box, it was not one you would give a shilling for at Mr. Gardner's, but a good serviceable one, made of strong mill-board and corked. Even if the insects had been broken in the journey and the box an old match-box (as I have had sent to me), Mr. Harrington would not have been justified in returning them unpaid. I am very sorry that Mr. Harrington, who has duplicates of *C. Hyale* and *A. Lathonia*, can want *M. Brassicæ*, *X. Polyodon* and *T. Pronuba*, and pity him being located in such a barren spot that he cannot take them for himself. I have inclosed in a box two specimens that I sent to see if you can discover any mouldiness.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

R. TYRER, jun.

LECTURE ON ENTOMOLOGY.—The members of a literary institution at Kentish Town were recently edified by a

lecture on Entomology, which Mr. Janson, the worthy Secretary of the Entomological Society of London, had kindly consented to deliver. Mr. Janson treated of the meaning of the words "Insect" and "Entomology," of the mode of breathing in insects, of the senses of insects, of their metamorphoses, and, referring to the enormous number of species of insects, of which he said probably more than 100,000 were now known, named and described, he showed how important it was to be able to classify and arrange such an immense multitude. The subject of classification, to which he then adverted, however, hardly appeared to have sufficient charms for the audience, and a few yawns were very visible. Mr. Janson next treated of the noises produced by insects, and the meeting became more awake to this branch of the subject, the feelings of some individuals being wrought up to a high pitch of excitement when the lecturer spoke of the Death's Head and the Death Watch, and the mysteriously ominous noises they produce. Mr. Janson cautioned working men from taking to Entomology as a source of pecuniary gain; in the first place, a long apprenticeship was necessary; and, secondly, whereas, if followed merely as a relaxation, it would be found "a healthful and invigorating occupation for the intervals of recreation, such pursuits would lose their greatest charm if tainted with lucre-love or prospective profit."—(Hear, hear). In conclusion, Mr. Janson called attention to some of the publications likely to be useful to those who thought of turning their attention to Entomology.

PROBLEMS IN GEOMETRÆ.

IN working through M. Guenée's volume, I find that on some points information is not as complete as could be wished, and

probably some of my readers may be able to help me on these points.

For instance, the larva of *Nyssia hispidaria* is hardly known, no passable description of it exists, yet the insect is not so rare here that the larva need be unknown.

The larva of *Cleora viduaria* is in the same category.

The larva of *Hemerophila Abruptaria* has never been described: the insect is commoner here than abroad, and we ought not to be as unacquainted with the larva as our Continental brethren.

Can any one throw light upon these dark subjects? — H. T. STANTON; Jan. 8, 1858.

OBITUARY.

THE intelligence of the death of Richard Weaver has been confirmed. The January number of the 'Zoologist' contains notices from his pen, which he was destined never to see in print. We believe that Mr. Weaver was formerly a shoemaker, but abandoned that sedentary pursuit for a more active life in collecting insects. His captures in Scotland, little more than ten years ago, mark an era in the Entomology of this country, and no doubt his success has led, and is still leading, others to abandon a settled calling for a more roving style of life: the market of professional collectors is now fast getting overstocked.

Now ready, in one volume, price 8s. 6d.,
**THE ELEMENTS of ENTOMOL-
 OGY.** By W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 16, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 69.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.

B A N G !

HAD a bomb-shell exploded in the collection of Senator Von Heyden, we doubt whether it would have created a greater sensation amongst the Micro-Lepidopterists of Europe than the intelligence contained in our last number, that an *American Lithocolletis* had been bred by an *American* entomologist.

The notion has been so generally assumed that the entomologists of Europe were themselves to issue forth and ransack every corner of the globe, that few were prepared to find that the sons of North America were sufficiently advanced to spare the Europeans the trouble of a transatlantic journey, for the purpose of enlightening the American public on the productions of their own "woods and forests;" and if some had thought that the American entomologists might catch the Diurnal Lepidoptera,—the *Bombyces*, the *Noctuæ* and the *Geometræ*,—yet they never expected them to penetrate beyond the *Pyrælidæ*; the dullness of the *Tortricæ* was thought an inevitable stumbling-block, and the minuteness of the *Tineæ* was thought

to secure them from the scrutiny of any but European eyes.

The genus that has revolutionised the Micro-Lepidopterology of Europe has now continued its victorious career across the Atlantic, and a *LITHOCOLLETIS* has been bred, pinned and set in Pennsylvania. May its onward career yet continue, may it penetrate the West India Islands, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand and China; the ease of collection, the beauty of marking, the peculiarity of habit, all mark out this genus as the pioneer of Micro-Lepidopterological investigation.

When Mr. Atkinson landed at Calcutta, his first entomological prize was a new *Lithocolletis*. The career of that genus is yet but beginning.

We must now certainly expect that in a few years North America, with its vast variety of oaks and other trees, will furnish to Science a series of the genus *Lithocolletis*, at least equal in number to our European list.

But, further, if Dr. Clemens' insect be identical with our Continental *Acaciella*, it reveals an identity of species on both sides of the Atlantic; nay, more, it reveals that *Acaciella* is an imported, and not an indigenous,

European species—imported with its food-plant and since naturalized. Are any other American species naturalized here?

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church St., Shoreditch; A.W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road;

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At YORK, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stone-gate.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At SHEFFIELD, of Charles K. Jarvis, Periodical and News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—For the next three or four months my address will be LIEUT. H. D. CROZIER, 32, *St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.*

OMISSION IN THE 'ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL' FOR 1858.—In the list of entomologists, the following name was accidentally omitted:—

WRIGHT, R. W., 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, N.E.
British Lepidoptera.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B.—Yes.

SIGMA.—Yes.

J. O. W.—Thanks; next week.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Fiat justitia — Dia-bolical outrage.—My attention has been drawn still more to the statements in Nos. 60 and 64 of the 'Intelligencer,' and I perceive that the facts are reconcileable as there stated, as I presume the boy captured and pinned the insect, which was thus taken to the Hon. C. Ellis, who killed and set it. Is the "*Dire* occurrence" intended for a joke? If so, I should be glad to see it.—JOHN SCOTT, *Southfield Villas, Middlesbro'-on-Tees; Jan. 11.*

Dia again.—The controversy as to this insect is becoming quite amusing.

The first account states that the insect "was knocked down by a village lad with his cap, and pinned and set in corresponding style." The next is that it was taken (in a garden) "by the Hon. —, who killed and set the specimen himself," doubtless in a style corresponding to the value of the insect and the position of the Hon. captor. The question now arises, Are the village lad and the Hon. — one and the same person? Either they are so, or they are not, and in either case there is something like a misrepresentation. I do not wish to raise the question whether *M.* (or *A.*) *Dia* was taken or not, but I wish to add that I have myself taken a Fritillary (*A. Paphia* ♀) in a garden; and should I ever be so fortunate as to take *Dia* anywhere, depend upon it that I would not follow the advice given in a recent leader in the 'Intelligencer,' to "destroy it," however "sensible" that advice may be, by reason of the "incredulity" of other persons.—THOMAS PARRY, *Bank, Merthyr*; Jan. 13.

C. Brumaria with three Lives.—In No. 64 of the 'Intelligencer' a curious case of the failure of prussic acid in destroying life is recorded. A somewhat similar case has happened to myself: having taken some common little *C. Brumaria* I put them into a bottle containing some cyanide of potassium, which appeared not to have lost its strength, and to which many a large moth (*S. Ligustri* among the number) had soon succumbed. The little fellows seemed, however, none the worse for living in the poison-bottle for twenty-four hours. I therefore put them into a box with some bruised laurel-leaves (the youngest leaves I could get), but after three days more I still found them as well as ever. A little sulphur, however, soon destroyed them. Can any of your correspondents give any reason for this?—REV. A. FULLER, *Kirk Hallam, Ilkeston, Notts*; Jan. 2.

Anthrocera Lonicerae.—I have bred specimens of this species. As I am but a young collector of Lepidoptera, I should be happy to send them to any one in want of them for any of the following species:—

L. Sinapis,	P. Dysodea,
P. Ægon,	Serena,
Adonis,	A. Tincta,
M. Cinxia,	Advena,
Athalia,	A. Prunaria,
S. Paniscus,	H. Picaria,
P. Actæon,	Foliaria,
Any of the <i>Lithosiæ</i> ,	V. Macularia,
A. Villica,	Z. Adustaria, &c.

—CHARLES ROBERTS, *Elm Street, Wakefield*; Jan. 8.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have some good duplicates of *Leucophasia Sinapis*, *Polyommatus Argiolus*, *Dipterygia Pinastri* and *Euplexia Lucipara*. I should feel obliged for any of the following:—*Aporia Cratægi*, *Hipparchia Semele*, *Erebica Blandina* and *Cænonympha Davus*, if in good condition.—GEORGE STOCKLEY, 4, *Leachdale Place, Old Ford*; Jan. 12.

NEUROPTERA.

Neuroptera near Exeter.—In the last 'Intelligencer,' you stated that you hoped Dr. Hagen's monographs would produce some fruit: I can only say for myself I am exceedingly obliged to that gentleman for his kindness in writing those valuable papers, for there are many collectors, like myself, with very limited means, who cannot afford to purchase valuable illustrated works, and who gladly hail such monographs as those of the learned doctor. The following is a list of the Neuroptera I have taken near Exeter, though very imperfect, for the truth is I have not paid any particular attention to them:—

Genus LIBELLULA, L.

L. quadrimaculata. Not very common.
depressa. Common.
cancellata. Not common.

flaveola. Rare.
Fonsecolombis. Rare.
striolata. Very common.

Genus *CORDULEGASTER*, *Leach*.

C. annulatus. Not common.

Genus *ÆSCHNA*, *Fab*.

Æ. pratensis. Rare.
junceae. Common.
cyanea. Common.

Genus *CALOPTERYX*, *Leach*.

C. Virgo. Common.
splendens. Common.

Genus *PLATYCNEMIS*, *Charp*.

P. pennipes. Common.

Genus *AGRION*, *Fab*.

A. minium. Very common.
elegans. Ditto.
puella. Ditto.

Genus *OSMYLUS*, *Lat*.

O. chrysops. Very rare; one specimen only.

Genus *CHRYSOPEA*, *Leach*.

C. vulgaris.
vittata.

Genus *HEMEROBIUS*, *Lin*.

H. Humuli.

Genus *SIALIS*, *Lat*.

S. lutarius. Very common.

Genus *PANORPA*, *Lin*.

P. communis. Very common.
germanica. Not so abundant as the last.

Hoping that others will publish lists of the Neuroptera of their respective neighbourhoods, so that we may see how the various species are distributed over England. — E. PARFITT, 4, *Weirfield Place, St. Leonard's, Exeter*.

COLEOPTERA.

A singular Clytus.—I wish to record the capture at Cheltenham, in the spring of 1857, of a species of *Clytus* not referable to any of those described as British, nor to the accidentally introduced species mentioned by Stephens. It was taken on a piece of waste ground near the railway station, by Mr. Wheeler, of this town, who lately presented it to me. Its locality suggests the inference that it may have escaped from foreign timber or wooden articles *in transitu* by the railway. I have no means at hand of ascertaining the species, and if any Coleopterist will undertake to pronounce upon it, I shall be happy to forward it for inspection. Possibly it may be *C. terminans*, which occurred in the neighbourhood of Oldham and Liverpool last year in some numbers, although, I believe, a North American insect. I have, however, no description of *terminans*, and this is mere conjecture. — REV. T. A. MARSHALL, *Cheltenham College*.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I have several duplicates of *Calosoma inquisitor* and *Chlaenius vestitus*, which I should feel happy to exchange: the former for *Carabus nitens*, *Clathratus* or *Glabratus*; the latter for any of the genus *Cicindela* except *Campestris* and *Germanica*. — GEORGE STOCKLEY, 4, *Leachdale Place, Old Ford*; Jan. 12.

PROBLEMS IN GEOMETRÆ.

No. II.

Ourapteryx Sambucaria. What is the northern limit of this insect? Has it ever occurred in Scotland? It occurs in the Lake District. Has it never been seen in the South-West of Scotland? Its non-occurrence at Scarborough and Edinburgh would imply it was not met with at Newcastle-upon-Tyne: is this the case?

Boarmia Rhomboidaria. This common southern species in every suburban garden round London does not occur at Edinburgh. In the West of Scotland it has occurred at the Cumbraes: is it common there? or has it any other Scotch habitats?

Ennomos Lunaria.—The periods of appearance given by M. Guenée for this

insect are April, May and August; yet all my correspondents return it as occurring in June, only one giving in addition "August." This species has hardly a reputation for being double-brooded in this country, whatever may be its character on the Continent. Do any of my readers deem we have two broods, as in *Illunaria* and *Illustraria*?—H. T. STAINTON; Jan. 12.

"NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ."

NOX IV.—WINTER.

SCENE.—A garden on the outskirts of London. An old gentleman, who has recently inspected the collection of an entomological friend, and is consequently inspired with entomological ardour, determines to "sugar," though it is but the end of January. Owing to the glowing descriptions of his friend, he is possessed by the idea that he has only to place sugar on his trees, and moths must come in swarms. He is now seen muffled up in a variety of coats and comforters, and much encumbered with a bran-new net, a large "bull's-eye" lantern, and an enormous pot of "sugar," which diffuses a delicious fragrance on the raw night air. The ground is covered with half-thawed snow, and consequently the old gentleman's flower-beds—over which he is carefully picking his way—are not in the cleanest possible condition. He, however, perseveres manfully; and having almost covered every tree-trunk and flower-stick, retires to the house in a state of nervous expectation, in order to give the moths time to assemble. * * * * * For some time after his departure, the richly-covered trees remain without visitants, the sugar literally "wasting its sweetness on the desert air." * * * *

Enter SCOPELOSOMA SATELLITIA.

SAT. (in a faint voice). Surely I smell some sugar—can it be?

I must be dreaming. No! I see it plainly;

The shiny look of that old apple tree

Is not in nature. I've not come here vainly!

[Settles on the tree, and feeds eagerly.]

How very rich! It really quite repays

The journey that I've made. I feel quite strong

Again already!

[The old gentleman, no longer able to restrain his impatience, now sallies forth, and commences inspecting the trees nearest the house. SATELLITIA observes the glare of his lantern.]

SAT. Ah! I know that blaze!

When I beheld it last—not very long

Ago : it was on that disastrous night
 When I was at the ivy. Nearly all
 The rest were captured ; some escaped by flight,
 But they were few. I had a shocking fall,
 I well remember, but I got away
 And into winter quarters straight I went.
 Now, those that 'scaped are dead !

[Sees the old gentleman approaching.]

I must n't stay,

Or else I shall be caught by that old gent !

[Glides round to the other side of the tree.]

[The old gentleman, who has visited the greater part of his trees, is much astonished at his want of success. He has not seen a single moth, and begins to feel very cold, but perseveres, consoling himself by thinking that it's "not late enough." On reaching the apple-tree, and finding no moths, he again retires. SATELLITIA, seeing the coast clear, returns to his former position.]

SAT. (*exultingly*). I 've done him nicely !

Enter HIBERNIA RUPICAPRARIA ♂.

Well, sir, how are you ?

RUP. Quite well, I thank you. Oh, how nice and cold
 The nights are now !

SAT. I think there's but a few
 Who'd call it "nice and cold," or that are bold
 Enough to venture out.—

RUP. Stuff ! frost for me !
 A good sharp wind, and earth all white with suow !
 Those are the things to fill a moth with glee !
 Collectors then do not collecting go !

SAT. Pray stop a bit, and do n't go on so fast.
 Do you observe that distant shining light ?
 There's a collector, who, though summer's past,
 In spite of frost and snow, is out to night.

RUP. Is there indeed ? Well, that is very queer !
 I never heard of one so brave before.
 To sugar, too, at such a time of year,
 Is very rare ! I hope there are no more
 Of his description.

SAT. Well, I can't quite say :
 I 've seen no more as yet. A truce to this,—
 You 've eaten nothing, and have come some way.

RUP. Thanks ! I do n't care for it.

SAT. I call it *bliss*,
 And nothing less !

RUP. And I do n't care for food.
 Indecd, I do n't belicve I 've taken any
 Since I have come of age.

SAT. (*rapturously*). Oh, this *is* good!
 Sugar like this, sir, is n't made by many!

Enter DEPRESSARIA APPLANA.

APP. (*entering briskly*). Just so—it is n't! But I do n't see why
 You should devour it all. It *does* smell nice,
 And probably tastes better. [*Settles on the sugar.*]

SAT. (*after a pause*). By-the-bye,
 How have you been during this time of ice?

APP. Oh! pretty well. You know I'm always thin,
 E'en at the best of times; but, sir, of late
 I've been a perfect shade!—if not a *pin*,
 Starvation surely would have been my fate!

Enter HIBERNIA RUPICAPRARIA, ♀, *slowly crawling up the trunk.*

RUP. What, *you* here, Mrs. R.! You did n't say
 That you were coming.

MRS. R. Well, sir, what of that?
 I'm very glad that I've found out the way
 To *your* convivial meetings!

RUP. (*aside to* SATELLITIA). Tit for tat!
 I caught *her* t' other evening in the chair
 At the "Strong-minded Females' Club!"—such fun—

MRS. R. No whispering, my dear, for that's not fair!
 Speak out what you've to say, and when you've done—

Enter HIBERNIA PROGEMMARIA, ♀, *by the same route as* RUPICAPRARIA, ♀.

PRO. Good evening, my dear creature! Are you well?

MRS. R. Yes, dear. Pray how are you and Mr. P?

PRO. Oh, I'm all right! I'm sure I cannot tell
 How P. is, for I scarcely ever sec
 Him, but just now and then!

MRS. R. (*contemptuously*). They're all the same,
 Those idle, gadding husbands! They're not fit
 For anything!

RUP. My dearest, it's a shame
 To speak of one like that!

MRS. R. No, not a bit!
 It is n't half what you deserve!

SAT. (*deprecatingly*). Dear, dear!

Enter TÆNIOCAMPA STABILIS.

(*To the new comer*). Good evening, sir. I do not know your name,
 But every hungry moth is welcome here!

STA. My name is Stabilis. If it's the same
 To you, I'll join your party.

All. Pray, sir, do!

STA. Thanks, I am much obliged. But yesterday
 I quitted my puparium,—and, if you

Will grant me your forgiveness, I'll not say
Anything more at present. Hunger's call
Is not to be denied.

[Commences his repast.]

RUP. (after a pause). I'm getting cold
For want of exercise. What say you all
To a good dance? It's the best thing, I'm told
To keep one warm!

SAT. My dancing days are over!

APP. And so are mine!

MRS. R. My dear, what can you mean?

Dancing is very well for such a rover
As you—with all your sex—have ever been!
But tell me truly, did you ever see
Me dancing?

RUP. No, I never did, my dear!

MRS. R. (triumphantly). Nor e'er will any dance be danced by me!

RUP. (bowing). Of that, too, I have not the slightest fear!

[The old gentleman advances stealthily towards the tree, having previously turned on the shade of his bull's-eye, in order not to frighten the hosts of moths he now confidently expects. On reaching the apple-tree, he suddenly turns the light full on it; and his delight on beholding the moths is not to be described. He trembles with excitement, and, drawing a long pin from his collecting-box, takes deliberate aim at the thorax of SATELLITIA (whom he selects as the largest specimen), and slowly advances to impale him. Just, however, as he is on the point of doing so, RUPICAPRARIA, who can no longer resist the attraction of the light, flies bolt at the lantern, and executes a series of lively gambols around the old gentleman's head, making repeated dashes at his nose. Nothing daunted, the old gentleman makes a terrific lunge at SATELLITIA, misses him, and, losing his footing on the snow, falls forward on the ground, completely flattening his lantern (which is hung round his neck), and not making his face any cleaner by the mixture of snow and mould with which it comes violently in contact. With true British spirit, he is only incited to further exertions by this mishap, and, though his lantern is "done for," he searches on and around the tree by the moonlight, and succeeds in finding SATELLITIA and STABILIS, sitting on the snow in a helpless state from the amount of rum they have imbibed. He quickly seizes them, and pins them into his box, and, scorning the semi-apterous females as "beetles or something," retires to the house in triumph, and in the full conviction that he has captured two great rarities. APPLANA (who has escaped by his small size) and the two females retire into crevices of bark. RUPICAPRARIA, who is still in a state of excitement, performs a pas seul around the scene, and then floats away over the trees.]

SCENE CLOSES.

Ω.

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A GUIDE TO ITS WONDERS.

By J. W. DOUGLAS,

Secretary to the Entomological Society of London.

London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

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THE ELEMENTS of ENTOMOLOGY. By W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S.

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 23, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 70.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

BUSY.

THE readers of the 'Times' were lately edified with a synopsis of a year's doings of "A Lancashire Incumbent." He had "made 1036 visits to the people in their houses, preached 121 sermons, attended 221 meetings of societies, read 90 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, reviews, &c., written 5 magazine articles, 3 short papers for learned societies, 12 articles of a more fugitive character; he had made 21 speeches and delivered 9 public lectures, besides editing a pamphlet of 90 pages and a volume of 300 pages; he had written 1200 letters, had visited Wales three times, Ireland twice, the Isle of Man once, and London and Oxford once;" and yet this was no hermit debarring himself from society, in order to effect his maximum of work,—*"he had shared the hospitality of friends on 165 separate days."*

Now, of course, what has been done once may be done again, and we quote all this to show what an almost incredible amount of work may be done in a given time by method and determination,—we all know that by practice the same occupation gets to

be done with far greater facility and in less time. "The discharge of so many duties involves antecedently a large amount of training or experience, so as to secure great facility in their performance." "The variety, which to some is the most remarkable fact, in reality goes far to explain the whole; for men of only one or two pursuits waste a good deal of time in absolute rest, vacuity of thought, or trifling, when they might secure relaxation quite as great, and far greater satisfaction and usefulness, by a simple change of occupation."

We have no wish to dishearten any of our readers by placing before them an unattainable standard of industry but we are anxious to impress on each and every one that they are capable of far more work than they at present perform, and the main thing they need is a more systematic plan and a greater degree of method in performance. For, as Bacon says, "Above all things, order and distribution, and singling out of parts is the life of dispatch, so as the distribution be not too subtle; for he that doth not divide will never enter well into business, and he that divideth too much will never come out of it clearly."

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" as usual on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 6 P.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W., HATFIELD.—Your insect is not Lepidopterous; it belongs to an aberrant group of the Hemiptera, allied to *Coccus*; its name is *Aleyrodes Chelidonii*. Your mistake is very natural, as Linnæus himself described it as a moth.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Note on A. Dia and Euphrosyne.—“M. Vandouar has published, in the ‘Annals of the Linnean Society of Paris,’ a very interesting memoir on the torpidity of the larvæ of *Argynnis Dia* and *Euphrosyne*. Having got a female of *Euphrosyne* to lay in the course of May, he obtained a certain number of eggs, from which soon proceeded some small spiny caterpillars, which he fed with the sweet violet till the end of June. At this period they ceased to eat, and remained most of them in their torpor till the approach of spring. Some few only awoke at the beginning of August, set to work eating with much avidity, changed their skin for the fourth and fifth time; and became perfect insects at the end of the same month. The same experiment made on the larvæ of *Dia* gave the same result. This explains why the two *Argynnis* in question are so common in the spring, while one meets with so few in the month of August.”—*Boisduval, Histoire des Insectes, Introd.* p. 48. The above seems interesting, as justifying the appearance of *A. Dia* in September (as we are later here than in France),

without the necessity of supposing the insect to be double-brooded. It also confirms my conjecture that it should be looked for in the company of *Euphrosyne* rather than of *Selene*, which is later.—REV. B. SMITH, *Marlow*; Jan. 16.

Viva la Dia.—As I know Buckinghamshire very well, and have both resided and collected there a good deal, I can at once set Mr. Scott's mind at rest as to the probability of Fritillaries being taken in gardens. Buckinghamshire is thickly interspersed with beech woods, where *A. Selene* and *Euphrosyne* literally swarm, and, as I can testify, are not infrequent visitors to the adjoining gardens.—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, *Stowmarket*; Jan. 18.

M. Guenée's new Volume.—Amongst the "larvæ ignotæ" in M. Guenée's new volume, I find, in addition to those mentioned by Mr. Stainton, *Tephrosia extersaria* and *Ephyra trilinearia*. The larva of the former insect feeds on birch in September. I beat two specimens in 1856, and bred the perfect insect June 6, 1857. I very much regret that I did not take down an accurate description of the larva at the time. It very much resembles the larva of *E. angularia*, but is paler in colour and of course smaller. The pupa is so like that of *C. dilutata* that you can scarcely distinguish them. The larva of *Ephyra trilinearia* is reddish brown with yellow markings, and very much resembles that of *H. defoliaria*: it feeds on beech in August, September and October, and is very common in some parts of Buckinghamshire. The pupa, which is a very pale brown, in colour resembles that of *M. stellatarum*, and streaked with black, is suspended like the butterflies of the genus *Pieris*. I once bred *H. abruptaria*, but it is eight or ten years since, and I almost forget the larva: it fed on rose, and, as far as I remember, resembled *H. defoliaria*, but was almost destitute of yellow markings.—IBID.

Correction of an Error.—I find that what I called *Trauniana*, in the 'Intelligencer,' p. 116, is now called *Regiana*, and I have also discovered that what I took for a beech tree was a sycamore. Will you please to correct this error, and also to announce to those applicants for *Parisiana* who have not received an answer that my stock is exhausted?—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester*; Jan. 24.

Lithocolletis Robiniella.—The notice on this species has much interested me, but I cannot fancy that "exquisitely beautiful" would be said of so dull-looking a species as *Acaciella*, and I therefore expect that *Robiniella* will be something very different. I once found the larva of *Illunaria* on the *Robinia*: I have seen *Argiolus* frequently visit its flowers, and once found the larva of that species crawling down the stem of the tree; probably it had fed on the blossoms.—PROFESSOR ZELLER, *Gross Glogau*; Jan. 20.

COLEOPTERA.

Recent Captures.—On the 12th inst. I visited Hampstead. I took at roots of trees on the Heath, *Dromius foveolus* and *Tachyporus chrysomelinus*; under bark *Helops striatus*; and in dung (not burrowing in the earth) *Aphodius scybalarius*. In Turner's Wood I found among moss, on the trunks of trees, *Anchomenus mæstus*, *Bembidium 4-maculatum*, *Phytonomus lardarius* and *porcatus*, *Cryptophagus Ulicis*, *Haltica nemorum* and *Lepidii*. Most of these were found by examining the moss at home over a sheet of white paper. On the 15th I turned my steps towards Putney. In Walnut-Tree Walk, Brompton, I took *Crioceris Asparagi*, a *Tomicus* and *Orchestes Alni* hibernating under bark. Under the bark of willows near the towing-path between Putney and Hammer-smith, *Dromius 4-notatus*, *Nitidula grisea*, *Haltica helxines*, *Phædon Vitellinæ* and

marginella turned up; and, at their roots, *Badister bipunctatus*. A visit to Wimbleton Common last Monday produced *Calathus melanocephalus* and — disappointment.—C. GLOYNE, jun., 5, Terrace, Kensington, London, W.; Jan. 20.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—The following are some of my duplicates:—

Dromius foveolus,
Carabus catenulatus,
Loricera pilicornis,
Badister bipustulatus,
Anchomenus pallipes,
 „ *mæstus*,
Amara plebeia,
 „ *spinipes* (*Curtonotus aulicus*,
Steph.),
Trechus minutus,
Bembidium littorale,
Colymbetes notatus,
Ilybius uliginosus,
 „ *obscurus*,
Agabus bipunctatus,
 „ *bipustulatus*,
Hydrous Caraboides,
Laccobius minutus,
Phalacrus æneus,
Nitidula discoidea,
 „ *colon*,
Latridius porcatus,
Aphodius rufescens,
 „ *nigripes*,
Phyllopertha horticola,
Cetonia ænea,
Attelabus Curculionides,
Sitones Regensteineusis,
Phytonomus Rumicis,
Otiorhynchus picipes,
Eriirhinus acridulus,
Pissodes Pini,
Sitophilus granarius,
Callidium violaceum,
Croccris Asparagi,
Cassida rubiginosa,
Galeruca calvariensis,
Haltica helxines,
Phædon vitellinæ,
Coccinella conglomerata,
 „ *19-punctata*,

Rhyzobius litura,

Staphylinus æneocephalus.

My desiderata are too numerous to mention. Correspondents would much oblige me by writing before sending boxes. I have other duplicates besides those here mentioned.—IBID.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

—On Monday next Captain Cox proposes to discuss at some length the ravages of *Scolytus destructor* upon elm trees, and the best mode of checking its devastating operations. An entertaining discussion is anticipated, as some entomologists say that the *Scolytus* only attacks decaying trees, whilst Captain Cox maintains that this insect *is the cause of decay in sound trees*,—a fact of great importance to all interested in the preservation of elm trees.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE EAST LANCASHIRE ENTOMOLOGISTS' SOCIETY.—On Saturday last the members connected with the Entomologists' Society at Staleybridge held their anniversary, at the house of Mr. Thomas Hague, the “Dog and Partridge Inn,” Ramsbottom Street, on which occasion they sat down to a most sumptuous repast, provided by the respected host and hostess. On the withdrawal of the cloth, the well-known veteran in Entomology and Botanical Science, Mr. Jethro Tinker, was called to the chair. The usual loyal and other toasts having been proposed and responded to, the Chairman, at some length, expatiated upon the merits attendant upon a study of Entomology. He explained the origin and progress of the Society, with which he had been connected since its formation, and urged the propriety of all the members doing what they could to induce others to join them in the interesting study which Entomology held out to them. Amongst others who addressed

the members were gentlemen from Manchester and other towns who have long gloried in pursuing the study of that part of Natural History to which Entomology belongs. We were glad to find a number of young men present, who seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. A very excellent and unique collection of insects, belonging to Mr. Hague, were arranged and placed upon the tables for inspection, and, after a very pleasant evening, the health of the Chairman and the host and hostess were drank with loud cheers, after which the company separated. We would not conclude our short notice of the above meeting without remarking that our old and valued friend Mr. Tinker appears still to be as energetic now as he was in days of yore in the study of Entomology and Botany.—*Ashton Standard*, Jan. 16.

ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE FOR CORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Have any of your correspondents tried sections of porous wood, such as sycamore, cut transversely, in the place of cork, for entomological purposes? I have found it answer perfectly for small boxes. Any wood of the pine or deal type would answer nearly as well, if soaked in oil of turpentine or alcohol, to remove the resinous atoms, for a few days, as is so often done for the microscope. The wood might be prepared as follows:—After being thoroughly dried at a high temperature, it might be cut in a vice to any required thickness, either to form the bottoms of drawers or to be placed in those already made.

The material is cheap, and if used for the former purpose would save an immense amount of time, trouble, and glue. Some clumsy workmen might find a diffi-

culty in executing this, but those entomological cabinet makers whose hearts are really in the work would find it both simple in theory and easy in practice.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

CHARLES A. GROOM.

13, *Flora Villas*, Brighton;

Jan. 18.

ECONOMY OF CORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—If you think the plan I have adopted to economize cork in the drawers of my cabinet likely to be of any benefit to those correspondents, whose letters I have read in the 'Intelligencer,' or worth noticing, you are quite welcome to do so.

Having decided of what number my series of each species should consist, I cut some sheets of cork into strips a quarter of an inch wide, and, taking the size given in the 'Manual' as my guide, I glued one of these slips where I found they would be required to receive the pins.

It gave me a little trouble, but as one sheet of cork, three inches wide, gave me twelve of these slips, the saving was very great, and I have had no trouble whatever with the lining paper.

Of course this plan will only answer down to the end of the Geometræ. For the Tortrices and Tineidæ I have lined the drawers in the usual way.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

R. W. WRIGHT.

4, *Gloucester Terrace*,
Victoria Park Road, N.E.;

Jan. 4, 1858.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF BRITISH CRUSTACEA; comprising a Familiar Account of their Classification and Habits. By ADAM WHITE, Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum. 12mo. pp. 358, with 20 coloured plates.

Probably there is no branch of Zoological Science in which such vast progress has been made since the days of Linnæus as the class Crustacea. In the last edition of the '*Systema Naturæ*,' one hundred and eleven Crustaceous animals were described, arranged under the three genera *Cancer*, *Monoculus* and *Oniscus*, which were united with spiders, scorpions, mites, lice, and even with the metamorphic hexapod *Termes* and *Pulex*, to form an order of Insecta named Aptera, the sole bond of union between these discordant tribes being their want of wings. The anatomical researches, however, which were made by various French naturalists about the close of the last century soon proved that this so-called order of insects combined within itself a most discordant mass of materials, some of which even, instead of being insects at all, possessed claims to the rank of several distinct classes, each as far removed from the true metamorphic Insecta as they were from each other; and then the class Crustacea was formed to include the three Linnæan genera first mentioned above.

The study of the *species* of these Crustaceous animals has, however, at various periods been followed with great ardour in the country, and whilst Pennant and Leach had investigated the larger animals, Montagu, in his numerous papers published in the '*Transactions of the Linnean Society*,' made us acquainted with a great number of the smaller ones found on the Devonshire coast. The

numerous papers of Dr. Leach published upon the Crustacea also did much to make the English student acquainted with the modern classification of these animals, and probably there does not exist a finer monograph than the '*Malacostraca Podophthalma Britannica*,' published by Leach, with engravings by Sowerby which have never been surpassed. These led the way to Bell's beautiful volume on the Stalk-eyed Crustacea, forming a portion of Van Voorst's series of volumes on the British Fauna. Nor must the valuable papers published from time to time by Dr. Baird on the Entomostracous subclass be overlooked, and which have ultimately been concentrated into an excellent volume, published by the Ray Society, under the title of '*Natural History of the British Entomostraca*.'

But all these works were not only very expensive, but also more or less difficult, and even almost impossible to be procured, so that the public will hail with pleasure the appearance of Mr. White's little volume, of which the title is given at the head of the present article, the more especially also as the observations of Mr. Warrington and other recent naturalists have shown that some at least of the Crustaceans are admirably adapted for the purposes of the aquarium; their lively motions, singular forms and often elegant colours, giving them as great an interest as is afforded by any other tribe of animals. Moreover, the work before us, instead of being confined to the Stalk-eyed species, or the Malacostracans, or the Entomostracans alone, embraces the whole class, and Mr. White's numerous contributions on the Crustacea, published in the Zoological Society's '*Proceedings*' and elsewhere, have fully proved to the public his capability for undertaking such a work, as well as an excellent guarantee that the subject, not only in its technical but also in its popular details, is brought down to the present day.

The dredgings of Messrs. Couch, M'Andrew, the Thompsons, Gosse, Spence Bate and others, and the communications of Baird, Rupert Jones, Goodsir, Norman and Jukes have afforded abundant materials for advancing our knowledge of these animals, and of these our author has been fortunately enabled to avail himself to a very considerable extent.

We could have wished that the popular introductory matter had been somewhat more extended, as it only occupies about a dozen pages, and we fear that the technical portion of the work containing the classification of these animals will disappoint those who look for familiar treatment of a branch of the subject which is in itself necessarily dry.

Of the Natural History and economical details given by Mr. White, we may select the following passages:—

“A London fishmonger told the writer that some of the largest shell-fish dealers in the metropolis sold every year as many as sixty thousand lobsters and twelve thousand crabs. He assured him that an ordinary fishmonger in London found sale for some eight or ten thousand of these Crustacean commodities. But who can calculate the number of shrimps and prawns consumed annually in London by those who are fond of such dainties? Bushels of the former are daily sold in Billingsgate to be retailed by the pint, there being from one hundred to one hundred and fifty shrimps in every pint; while hundreds of pounds weight of prawns meet with purchasers, who find two hundred prawns in every pound, and retail them by the dozen. These are the chief Crustacea eaten in London, exclusive of thousands of the shore crab, which may be seen, by the side of whelks and periwinkles, on stalls in the poorer neighbourhoods, where they find ready purchasers in many a ragged gourmand. The great craw-fish, or thorny lobster, and a limited number of the small fresh-

water crayfish,—in all, some eight or ten species of Crustacea,—exhaust the list of the members of this class of animals sold as food in our metropolis.

“Although Crustacea directly do not greatly add to our supplies of food, yet they indirectly assist very materially in contributing to our wants. The great mass of fish derive their principal food from the smaller members of this class, which swarm in our seas by myriads; and in this way Crustacea contribute greatly to our comfort. They are the nutritious food not only of vast shoals of fish, but of swarms of sea-birds, some of which feed almost exclusively on them, particularly in the arctic parts of the ocean. Crustacea also form the bulk of the food which supports the vast bodies of the whale tribes. The small terrestrial species—such, for instance, as the little hog-lice of the genera *Oniscus* and *Porcellus*—are greedily eaten by our poultry and by many of the smaller birds, who find these exquisite tit-bits creeping among stones or at the roots of trees.”

The following account of the mode of catching crabs used by the Arran fishermen will be new to most of our readers, whilst the moral which Mr. Wilson (from whose ‘Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland’ the passage is copied) has tagged to the end of it affords an excellent piece of advice:—

“We happened to be astir in a small boat on Brodeck Bay, about three o'clock one beautiful summer morning. We soon perceived two men in a small craft, who seemed quite unconscious that

‘The flaming chariot of the world's great eye’

was now almost upon them. Their little boat hung motionless on the then waveless mirror of the bay, in about ten feet depth of water; and after, for a minute or thereby, holding their faces close upon the surface, they seemed suddenly to pull

a long pole out of the water with something adhering to its extremity. We soon found that they were taking advantage of the glassy stillness of the water to overlook the early walk of the crabs. They no sooner saw these Crustaceans on the subaqueous sand than they poked them behind with their long staves; the crabs turned round to revenge the indignity, and, like Russian *gens d'armes*, seized upon the unsuspecting poles. These latter were slightly shaken by the fishermen, as if in pain or terror; the angry creatures clung all the closer, and were then rapidly hoisted into the boat. The moral we drew at the time, and have since maintained, was that neither crab nor Christian should ever lose his temper."

These extracts, and many such scattered throughout the volume, will be sufficient to prove that the author has enlivened the technical generic and specific details, as well as the dry list of localities, with agreeable matter to a considerable extent; and we have only to add that, knowing as we well do Mr. White's capability for producing a similar volume on the Arachnida and other apterous insects, we trust he may be induced to undertake the publication of a volume on those greatly neglected tribes.

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London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 71.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

PHILOSOPHY.

ONE of the striking peculiarities of the present race of English entomologists is an almost entire absence of a philosophical spirit; narrow-mindedness and prejudice are exhibited by them in the extreme of caricature.

Take, for instance, the double-brooded controversies that have from time to time enlivened the pages of the 'Zoologist;' almost every writer appears to have thought that *his* experience ought to be decisive of the question, and that for any one to maintain that a species which *he* had found single-brooded was double-brooded implied an extraordinary perverseness of character, not in the insect, but in the observer. Rarely did it appear to have occurred to the contending parties that species might be double-brooded in some seasons, single-brooded in others; nay, that even in some localities species which were elsewhere single-brooded might there be regularly double-brooded.

It was the old contest of the gold and silver shield, and neither party seemed to think for a moment that there might be two sides to a question.

"As for double-broods, so often affirmed and controverted by writers, these vary according to the latitude, and frequently according to the temperature of certain years. It would therefore be wrong to lay too great a stress upon the question of a species being single or double-brooded." In the above sentence, which will be found in the Introductory Chapter of M. Guenée's new volume, that author has, in a true philosophic spirit, dealt a heavy blow at the prejudiced spirit which insists that what occurs at one locality shall give the law to *what must* occur at every other locality.

No one can read this volume of M. Guenée's 'Geometræ' without being struck with the vast extent to which it is imbued with a real impartial philosophy; and though we can well fancy some would have preferred that M. Guenée's authority had been used blindly to endorse their views, still those interested in the onward progress of the Science will be glad to find that not only in this, but in other instances also, crushing blows have been dealt by a polite Frenchman at ignorance and prejudice. We shall recur to some of these on a future occasion.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row;

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield,

Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LARVA OF FIMBRIA.—The larva used to be found among the leaves of primroses, by searching both among the inner clustered leaves and beneath the outer decaying leaves: it is coiled up, tucked in and sluggish by day, but expands and tucks-in by night.

R. K.—*Dispar* is believed to be a local variety of *Hippothoë*. *Thecla Pruni* probably still occurs at Monk's Wood, more especially as entomologists are no longer admitted there (see Intel. i. p. 148).

J. B. S.—The pupa of *Vanessa Atalanta*; it is indeed splendid when alive.

W. F.—Pupæ in hornbeam *L. tenella*; larvæ in bramble *Tischeria marginea*. Lists of *Tincina* 2s. per dozen, or printed on one side only, 6d. each.

L. S. inquires "Cannot *Dytiscus* and other rapacious beetles be kept without danger together with other insects in an aquarium, provided they are well supplied with suitable and sufficient food?" To this we should reply with another query, "If we shut a school-boy up in a room in which there is a plum-cake, and supply him with bread and butter, will the plum-cake remain untouched?"

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Rearing *Ptilophora Plumigera* from the Egg.—As we have been very successful in rearing this insect, some notice of the method we have found most convenient may be useful to others. A small maple planted in a pot, and slightly forced

about the 1st of April, may be brought in-doors. This tree is easy to grow, even from a cutting. The larvæ, which appear about the 20th of April, are placed on the opening buds with a feather; these will not wander off their food, but go on feeding and changing their skins for about six weeks, when they will be full-grown and ready to bury. The plant will want watering occasionally, but no further trouble need be taken. They bury from one to two inches below the surface, and should be kept dry till November.—CHARLES T. G. TROTTER, *St. Peter's, Marlow*.

Melitæa Dia.—It would appear, by the 'Intelligencer' of this day, that some people will not read aright, or I cannot see how they could mis-read or mis-interpret the paragraphs in Nos. 60 and 64. It is quite clear that this rare insect was captured in a rough-and-ready way by a "village lad," and was "pinned and set in the same style" by the Hon. C. A. Ellis, who was a "young collector." I cannot understand, from either the first or second notices respecting this insect that the "village lad" did more than knock the butterfly down with his cap; he did not pin it, as Mr. Scott appears to think, nor was the insect "taken" (in a garden) by the Hon. —, as Mr. Thomas Parry conceives, but it was captured by the lad and presented to Mr. Ellis. Any one interested in this *Diatribæ*, and who will read carefully the notices in the 'Intelligencer,' Nos. 60 and 64, and that in No. 68 from Mr. J. R. Hind, must at once be convinced there has been "much ado about nothing."—EDWARD MORTON, *Ripon*; Jan. 23.

[The *Dia* controversy has now lasted long enough, and unless some new *faits* are elicited we must decline publishing further communications on the subject.]

Ourapteryx Sambucaria.—This insect is tolerably common in this locality, and as it does not occur at Scarborough

perhaps some of your readers may be able to say if they know it occurs further North than this—Ripon.—IBID.

Ourapteryx Sambucaria.—This is common with us here; and a friend of mine has taken two specimens of *E. Lunaria*, one in June, the other in August.—W. TALBOT, *Mount Pleasant, Wakefield*; Jan. 25.

Ourapteryx Sambucaria.—This is far from rare hereabouts.—G. WAILES, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; Jan. 27.

Ennomos Lunaria.—I have taken this insect both in May and August of the same year (1850); the next year I took a specimen in June.—REV. P. H. NEWNHAM, *Guildford*; Jan. 28.

Is Polyommatus Argiolus double-brooded?—I am doubtful if this species is commonly met with in August; I have never been able to take it during that month, though common in the same locality in May: it seems very restricted too in its peregrinations, for though not uncommon on holly in some woods, on other clumps of that tree, though at no great distance, you may often search for it in vain.—GEORGE STOCKLEY, 4, *Leachdale Place, Old Ford, E.*; Jan. 26.

Stock exhausted.—Having had as many applications as would have exhausted some dozens, I beg to state that I am fairly cleaned out. All those who have not heard from me must not consider me as wanting in courtesy, but as unable to comply with their demands.—IBID.

A successful Digger.—Having pretty well exhausted my come-at-able localities, I can now give you the result of my labour at the diggings, though not so accurately as I could wish, for I have very many pupæ about which I cannot hazard a guess. I began digging in September last, and have made in all forty-six excursions, bringing home (in round numbers) 1100 pupæ: the greatest number I took at one time was 95, but that was the result of seven hours'

digging at a distance of eight miles from home; my lowest score was 2, for which I worked three hours. The following species have already come out:—

- P. Populi (1 ♀),
- N. Xanthographa (2),
- S. Satellitia (1),
- A. Aprilina (30),
- P. Meticulosa (5),
- H. Protea (2),
- H. Defoliaria (3 ♂ and 4 ♀),
- P. Pilosaria (2 ♀),
- P. Psittacaria (8 at oak),
- C. Brunaria (12 ♂ and 13 ♀),
- C. Dilutaria (12).

As to the pupæ that remain, I know I have

- S. Populi (7),
- S. Tiliæ (40). I have found some of these under bark at elm trees, at a distance of from one to six feet from the ground.
- C. Vinula (2). From stone walls near poplars.
- C. Bifida (1),
- P. Trepida (6).

Some smaller cocoons of a similar make will give, I hope, *D. Dodonæa* or *Chaonia*.

- A. Ligustri (6),

And I have good hopes of *N. Dromedarius*, *C. Ridens*, *T. Munda*, *B. Prodromaria*, *H. Ruptaria*, and a few hundred *T. Stabilis*, *Instabilis*, *Gothica*, *Cruda*, *A. Putris*, *C. Plecta*, &c. I have also more than a hundred hibernating larvæ, including *C. Ligniperda*, *A. Villica*, *O. Sambucaria*, &c. Besides this haul of Lepidoptera I have handed over to a friend some 150 Ichneumonids, Diptera and Saw-flies, and have had the pleasure of adding eight or ten species to his collection of Coleoptera, although he is a collector of some years' standing. Last season I numbered only 300 pupæ, including Ichneumonids; and for the far

greater success which has this season rewarded my exertions, I have great pleasure in saying, I am chiefly indebted to the instructions given in the Rev. Joseph Greene's paper.—*TALPA, Exeter; Jan. 27.*

Hibernia Rubricaprararia.—Your correspondent, Mr. Bree, in a communication to the 'Intelligencer' (ii. p. 36), says that the female of *H. Rubricaprararia* copulates about 4 A.M. This is surely a mistake, for yesterday night I took a pair in cop. on a hedge about 9 P.M.; and my friend Mr. Morison, who was with me, on returning home found a fine female in his breeding-cage, and having placed it in a box with a male of this insect, he discovered it in cop. soon after, viz. about 10 P.M. I have also noticed that *H. Brunaria* copulates about 8 P.M.—*F. B. WHITE WHITE, Perth; Jan. 26.*

Hammersmith Marshes.—Could any of your readers inform me where I shall find Hammersmith Marshes? as a friend and I have been in search of them twice without success.—*J. H. BRYANT, 5, Peckless Row, City Road; Jan. 26*

Birds' Eggs offered in exchange for Lepidoptera.—I have a number of various sorts of British birds' eggs, which I shall be glad to exchange for perfect specimens of any of the following species, numbered in the 'Manual':—4, 11, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 53, 55, 57, 52, 62, 63, 66, 68, 71, 86, 88, 89, 91, any *Trochilium* except *Tipuliforme*, 106, 109, 118, 119, 130, 133, 136, 138, 164, 182, 183, 186, 329, 492, 493. Applicants had better write first, stating their wants, and what they have to spare.—*SIDNEY COOPER, Stone Bridge, Tottenham.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have fine specimens of the following:—Nos. 1 (1), 3 (3), 12 (1), 25, 38 (3), 39 (2), 50 (3), 54 (2), 231, 232 (1), 253, 356 (1), 440, 484, which I shall be glad to exchange for equally fine specimens of Nos. 4, 42, 43, 52, 63, 70, 76, 81, 88, 108, 113, 115,

119, 121, 122, also any *Nonagria*, any *Cucullia* except *Umbratica*, or any *Catocala* except *Nupta*. Any gentleman wishing for the above-mentioned insects will please to send a box, as all of mine are gone astray. I have also fine duplicates (just taken) of *H. Rubricaprarua*, to which any person in need of them is welcome.—DAVID P. MORISON, 49, *King Street, Perth, N.B.*; Jan. 26.

WHAT THERE IS BENEATH OUR NOSES.
—My wish is to draw the attention of all and sundry young men who have never bethought themselves about the subject to the wonders which the roadsides, quiet lanes, woods, thickets, moors, or amongst whatsoever kind of scenery they may chance to be located, would yield them, if, instead of frittering away and spending their time without a single thought of seeing into Nature, they would only lie in her lap for an odd half-hour at a time, and recount to themselves a few of the many histories which even a couple of yards' square of a grassy bank furnishes. I feel convinced that one single experiment would astonish them at their ignorance. It startled me considerably, some few years ago, when I first heard of caterpillars taking up their quarters in leaves of grass, and that they were to be found everywhere for looking after; places where I had lain a thousand times, either resting after a day's hunting, or thrown myself down upon with a friend to enjoy our *otium cum dig.*, being tenanted by scores of larvæ mining and working out an existence in such narrow houses; yet there they are sure enough, and abundant proofs have been shown establishing this fact. Broad-leaved grasses or narrow ones, even like a hair may, on a little examination, be detected occupied by a creature worming its way down between the skius, and in some cases so large (as in *Elachista cygnipen-*

nella) that one almost fancies they stretch the grass considerably to find room for their bodies. There is no mistaking them when once seen, nor do their jaws ever seem to rest. Take a grass so tenanted, mark it at the place where the larva is, leave it for a couple of hours or so, and then go back and see the progress. Had it been working for a wager, or doing it at so much per yard, it could not have got on faster. Commercial crises don't affect them as they do us poor creatures, and out in their natural state they never get put on half-time, although they are to be found upon short (grass) commons as abundantly as anywhere else. The Great Master gives them a piece of work to do and they do it, whether it be to work out the natural transformations of the creature itself, or as a body on which battens the parasite in its earlier stages. Some of them show a decided partiality for a single kind of grass, while others go in wholesale, and the larva of the same species is to be found in several kinds. *E. albifrontella* has about as wide a range as any I know, and *zonariella* seems as fondly attached to the rough hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*). *Adscitella*, too, has a peculiar liking for the blue moor-grass (*Sesleria cærulea*), for, although plenty of other grasses grow amongst and beside this one, where I find the creature by scores, yet I never found it in any other. Each has also its own peculiar manner of working: some merely cut out a channel large enough to allow the body to pass down, and others mine the whole width of the leaf. The mine of one larva assumes a pinkish tinge, of another brown, and that of *adscitella* is nearly white, and these are the stepping-stones towards the discrimination, at first sight, of the different species of larvæ. Some never venture into the stem, others do, the depths of their proceedings being only checked by the roots themselves.—JOHN SCOTT, in the 'Zoologist' for February.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—It is to be regretted that those who take to themselves the office of instructing the mass in Entomology (or other subjects) do not more frequently employ the method which you have put into practice with such good effect, *viz.* supplying their own lack of knowledge from the collective mass of information acquired by individual students and observers. I allude more particularly to your letter of the 8th inst. in the 'Intelligencer,' No. 68, wherein you ask for information respecting the larvæ of *Nyssia Hispidaria*, *Cleora Viduaria*, *Hemerophila Abruptaria*, unsupplied by M. Guenée. Had this author, through the medium of your column, requested information on these and possibly other points, doubtless English collectors could have satisfied him, and his work thereby been rendered more complete.

The individual collector in his wanderings often attains information in detail unknown generally; but, unless this information be asked for, he will not willingly volunteer his investigations, which, to his confusion, he sometimes hears have been commonly known for the last twenty years, sometimes are listened to with polite incredulity, and dropped as valueless: hence his knowledge profits only himself and his few friends. Did the collector know what was required he would willingly supply the information, and the public benefit thereby.

In proof of what I state, the larvæ of *Nyssia Hispidaria* were in the possession of Captain Cox in the spring, and likewise, I believe, those of *Hemerophila Abruptaria*, which latter were also taken to Mountsfield some eighteen months ago, on a Wednesday evening. Thus two out of the three gaps might have been filled up had information been sought from English collectors, while

doubtless the third point, if not already known, might easily have been worked out last year, if asked for.

Believe me,

Yours, &c.,

MEDICUS.

Jan. 26, 1858.

AS I LAYE A-THYNKYNGE.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
a-thynkyng,

Beneath the spreading braunches of an
aged tree,

In shelter of these arms,

Insectes dancing in swarms,

Shewed off their rival charms,

Gaye and free :

As I laye a-thynkyng, most beautiful to
sée.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
a-thynkyng,

Merrie were the creatures all darting
here and there,

Their coates were shynyng brighte,

And they glistened in the lighte,—

How beauteous was the sighte !

Rich and rare :

As I laye a-thynkyng, they sported in
the ayre.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
a-thynkyng,

Suddainely they rested on trunk and
leaves, and boughes,

A cloude obscured the sunne,

And the daunce, but just begun,

Was in an instaunt donne.

Oh ! sad close :

As I laye a-thynkyng, I watched them
in repose.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
 a-thynkyng,
 Still wider spreade the eloude, and
 blacker got its hew,
 Daunger seemed to be neare,
 And birdes were flocking here,
 With cryes expressing feare,
 Faint and few:
 As I laye a-thynkyng, the stillness
 deeper grew.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
 a-thynkyng,
 Slowly fell at firste the heaue drops of
 raine,
 Then angrie winds rushed by,
 The lyghtnyng cleft the skye,
 Whilst thunder boomed on highe,
 O'er the playne:
 As I laye a-thynkyng, the tree was rifte
 in twain.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
 a-thynkyng,
 Merrie sang the birdes as they sat upon
 the sprays,
 For the golden sunne shone downe
 On playne and distant towne,
 Chasing away the frown,
 With his rayes:
 As I laye a-thynkyng, came forth a
 burst of praise.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
 a-thynkyng,
 Brighter shone the sunne and louder
 grew the ioye,
 For a thousand gorgeous hews
 Did all the scene suffuse,—
 A theme that nobler muse
 Might employe:
 As I laye a-thynkyng, I felt "here's no
 alloie."

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
 a-thynkyng,
 My tynie friends came forth from their
 retreats in state,

Each to other seemed to say,
 "Follow, follow me away,
 Night will replace the day,
 "God is great."

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H. T. STANTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham;
Feb. 1, 1858.

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN,
Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, February 6, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 72.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

PERSEVERANCE.

THE 'Life of George Stephenson,' recently published, affords a most capital instance of the value of *Perseverance*. When talent and rank were alike hostile to the engineer, he wavered not, he doubted not of the result, but persevered through thick and thin, and in due time he saw his labours crowned with the most complete success.

It will sometimes happen that a beginner will make a good start in life, but after a time things go wrong, and unless well endowed with perseverance he is very apt to despair and abandon the game, when a little pertinacity, a little continuance "through evil report and good report" would have landed him safely at the other side of this critical period.

Fair weather will not last for ever, and the warm weather we shall have in the course of next April will be sure to be followed by some biting East winds, pinching off the half-formed gooseberries, and causing the shoots of the young peas to look rather as though they had been scorched.

What is true of individuals is equally true of Societies: when a Society is

founded it generally happens that its original members comprise amongst them an *extra* amount of energy, intelligence and pluck: if some of the founders get called away to other localities, and the new members who supply their places are less energetic, less intelligent and less plucky, is it wonderful that the new-born Society languishes and seems, so to speak, in a bad way? When this is the case, every individual in any way connected with the Society, or interested in its success, bestirs himself and does his best "*alere flammam*," and lo! in a short time the poor thing that seemed so drooping recovers. But time must be allowed: Stephenson did not *at once* succeed,—it was only *in due time* that his perseverance was crowned with success. Therefore, let no one be discouraged or lose heart if his efforts to revivify the apparently dying embers do not immediately produce the desired effect.

On more than one occasion we have known Societies apparently in a state of collapse, when, simply by the pluck and energy of one or two individuals, this critical period in the existence of the Association has been successfully surmounted, and it has then advanced steadily to maturity, having passed

through the *diseases incidental to childhood*.

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Those who want it by post can have it direct from the office by transmitting 4s. 6d. to Mr. E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, N.E.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. P. J.—Your occurrence is quite usual. Kept in-doors the insect generally appears in January and February.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Nyssia Hispidaria.—I see in the 'Intelligencer,' No. 68, you ask for information respecting the larvæ of *Nyssia hispidaria*. I have bred the insect several times: the eggs are long, oval and nearly black; they are carefully inserted by the female into the crevices of the bark on the trees. The larvæ are brown-grey, more or less variegated by delicate orange markings, with a few warty protuberances, which are also more or less orange-coloured. When full-fed they travel to the margin of a leaf, and, suspending themselves by the anal prolegs, commence a series of pendulous vibrations, swinging further and further each time, until they finally swing off and fall to the ground. They feed on oak and elm, and are amongst the earliest larvæ to be found on these trees.—J. HAWLEY, 55, Hall Gate, Doncaster; Feb. 3.

Ennomos Lunaria.—Some years ago I used annually to pick up three or four larvæ of this insect about the end of October, which invariably produced moths in March or April following. I once took the perfect insect in April, but never saw either larva or imago during summer. If it also occurs in June I

should say it is certainly double-brooded.

—IBID.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—Having a few duplicate specimens of

Hipparchia Semele,

Argynnis Aglaia,

Melitæa Euphrosyne,

Arge Galathea,

Arctia villica,

Smerinthus ocellatus,

„ Populi,

Catocala nupta,

I shall be glad to exchange them for any of the following:—

Papilio Machaon,

Aporia Cratægi,

Thecla Betulæ,

„ Rubi,

Vanessa Polychloros,

Melitæa Athalia.

—T. THOMPSON, *Forcgate Street, Worcester.*

Larvæ of Athalia.—Can any of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' tell me how to find larvæ of the Fritillaries? They all occur commonly about here, excepting of course *M. Cinxia*, *A. Lathonia* and *Dia* (I suppose the latter is now considered a British insect by most entomologists). I particularly want to breed *M. Athalia*. I shall be extremely obliged for any information on the subject.—G. F. MATHEWS, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple; Feb. 7.*

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have specimens of the following insects for exchange:—

P. Unguicula, ♂,

N. Cucullina (bred),

P. Plumigera (bred),

N. Leucographa (2 ♂, slightly damaged),

X. Aurago,

X. Rhizolitia,

Petrificata,

C. Verbasci (bred),

Lychnitis (5 bred).

I do not name my wants, which are rather numerous, because I wish appli-

cants to write first with a list of their duplicates, and stating in what condition their specimens are. As most of my duplicates are bred and very fine, I must beg of gentlemen not to answer my notice unless they have really good and well-set specimens to send in return.—REV. B. H. BIRKS, *Stoner, Henley-on-Thames; Feb. 6.*

Hammersmith Marshes.—In answer to Mr. Bryant's inquiry, in the 'Intelligencer,' respecting Hammersmith Marshes, I beg to say that the way is this: proceed along the Kensington and Hammersmith high-road to the first turning on the right past the Hammersmith turnpike; this turning has the name "Blythe Lane" written up in large characters. Turning up Blythe Lane you will in a few minutes arrive at a point where the road turns to the left: don't follow it, but pass through an open gate you see before you, and get across to the brick-fields that you see to the right of the path, to the side of the railway. After continuing your walk for a short time along the side of the railway, you will see the Marshes to your left: just before them there is a wide shallow ditch, and between them and the ditch a row of old willow stumps. I fear the Marshes will not be of use long; the willows and most of the reeds have been cut down, and the place has been partly drained.—C. GLOYNE, jun., *5, Terrace, Kensington; Feb. 5.*

NEUROPTERA.

Dragonflies near Exeter.—I have not succeeded in capturing all the species mentioned by Mr. Parfitt, but in addition have taken *L. caerulea* and *L. viridis*.—E. S. NORCOMBE, *Heavitree, near Exeter; Jan. 26.*

Proposal to exchange Living Specimens.—We wish to form a collection of the above, and it appears to us that the only way to do so is to form a sort of Society for that purpose to be called "The Neuropterous Correspondence."

the principle on which it shall be carried out to be as follows:—That each shall announce in the 'Intelligencer,' at the time of their appearance, the names of such species, so that on application he shall capture (if possible) and forward a pair alive, the applicant paying postage both ways, unless he can return another species a desiderata of the sender; and that each shall, to the full extent of his power, assist one another. Any one wishing to join the above will please write to Mr. Stainton, so as to have his name inserted as soon as possible, and by so doing he shall be considered pledged to fulfil the above rules. The reasons why I wish to have them sent alive are these: many of the dragonflies are of large size; a pair of such, if sent by post, would cost at least 8*d.* or 1*s.* postage one way, and are very liable to be injured by transit. If sent alive, a pair or more might be put into a round tin box of 1½-inch diameter and 2½ inches long, the cost of which would be 1*d.* or 2*d.* and postage 2*d.* The trouble of cleaning out the inside of the abdomen, &c., would take up a great deal of time, if we had many applications for a species: again, it appears that the genital organs form one of the distinguishing characters, consequently are more easily examined when alive; also the colours of many fade, even light stripes or dark parts of the thorax disappear unless coloured, so it is the better plan to send them alive. The plans I have adopted in setting are as follows:—Detach the abdomen close to the thorax, then gently squeeze out the intestines, take a little bit of cotton wool on the end of a fine wire (say a steel knitting-needle flattened at one end and notched), and insert it to the very end of the abdomen, gently moving it round, so as to remove every particle of dirt or moisture, then stuff it carefully with cotton wool: now clean and stuff the thorax in the same manner; take some thick gum mucilage

and stick on the abdomen again, and, as all blue, light green or red disappear in a short time, paint the markings carefully with oil or water body-colour, and, if carefully done, when you look at them you will not consider your labour has been in vain.—*IBID.*

THE GRADUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Whatever is published on this subject must obviously be made accessible to all classes, or it will be comparatively useless: it is chiefly to the uneducated that such a guide will be useful. I much doubt whether such a *Gradus* as is proposed to be undertaken by Oxford and Cambridge scholars could be produced at a sufficiently low cost.

Several of your correspondents seem willing to contribute their learning towards the formation of such a guide. Would it not be possible to make the 'Intelligencer' useful in this matter? A column or half a column per week (the *quantities* might perhaps be determined by "Sigma" and "Gamma") devoted to this purpose would carry the proposed information to hundreds of firesides, where a more costly *Gradus* would never be able to penetrate.

There is, however, one view of the case that does not seem to have occurred to any of your correspondents. Are we to remain as exclusively English in our pronunciation as we were at one time in our classification, or would it be well, now we are trying to write an entomological language intelligible to our European neighbours, to endeavour to speak that language also intelligibly to them? I am reminded of this by recollecting how much I was at first puzzled by the pro-

nunciation of a friend who had been educated in Scotland: his "neegrah" (*nigra*) and "fah-gee" (*fagi*), though difficult to me, would, I fancy, have been perfectly intelligible in any other country than England.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

J. HAWLEY.

55, *Hall Gate, Doncaster* ;

Feb. 3, 1858.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE GEOMETRÆ.

HAVING received several applications from those who are anxious to arrange their collections, as far as possible, before the season commences, I annex a list of the British species in M. Guenée's first volume, citing them by the names used in Mr. Doubleday's Catalogue, the numerals prefixed indicating the order of arrangement in that Catalogue.

Family I. URAPTERYDÆ.

11. *Ourapteryx Sambucaria*

Family II. ENNOMIDÆ.

16. *Epione parallellaria*
 15. „ *apiciaria*
 17. „ *advenaria*
 12. *Rumia Cratægaria*
 153. *Venilia macularia*
 29. *Angerona Prunaria*
 9. *Metrocampa Margaritaria*
 10. *Ellopiia fasciaria*
 14. *Eurymene dolobrararia*
 13. *Pericallia Syringaria*
 18. *Ennomos illunaria*
 19. „ *lunaria*
 20. „ *illustraria*
 26. *Odontopera bidentaria*
 27. *Crocallis elinguararia*
 25. *Ennomos Alniaria*
 24. „ *Tiliaria*
 23. „ *fuscantaria*

22. *Ennomos erosaria*
 21. „ *angularia*
 28. *Himera pennaria*

Family III. AMPHIDASYDÆ.

52. *Phigalia pilosaria*
 54. *Nyssia zonaria*
 53. „ *hispidaria*
 55. *Biston hirtaria*
 56. „ *prodromaria*
 57. „ *Betularia*

Family IV. BOARMIDÆ.

64. *Hemerophila abruptaria*
 66. *Cleora viduaria*
 65. „ *glabraria*
 67. „ *Lichenaria*
 58. *Boarmia repandaria*
 62. „ *rhomboidaria*
 61. „ *Abietaria*
 63. „ *cinctaria*
 60. „ *Roboraria*
 59. „ *consortaria*
 68. *Tephrosia consonaria*
 69. „ *crepuscularia*
 70. „ *Laricaria*
 71. „ *extersaria*
 72. „ *punctulata*
 75. *Gnophos obscuraria*
 74. „ *pullaria*
 73. *Charissa obfuscaria*
Dasydia torvaria [E. A. 1855,
 p. 39]
 262. *Psodos trepidaria*
 76. *Tephronia corticaria*

Family V. BOLETOBIDÆ.

77. *Parascotia fuliginaria*

Family VI. GEOMETRIDÆ.

4. *Hemithea Cythisaria*
 1. *Geometra Papilionaria*
 2. *Phorodesma smaragdaria*
 7. *Chlorochroma viridaria*
 5. „ *vernaria*
 6. „ *æruginararia*
 3. *Phorodesma bajularia*
 8. *Chlorochroma Æstivaria*

Family VII. EPHYRIDÆ.

183. *Ephyra poraria*
 182. „ *punctaria*
 181. „ *trilineararia*
 186. „ *omicronaria*
 185. „ *orbicularia*
 184. „ *pendularia*

Family VIII. ACIDALIDÆ.

255. *Hyria Auroraria*
 237. *Acidalia lutearia*
 238. „ *candidaria*
 239. „ *sylvaria*
 240. „ *Blomeraria*
 43. *Eupisteria lepararia*
 88. *Coremia erutaria*
 231. *Acidalia peroehraria*
 232. „ *rubricaria*
 „ *circuitaria* [E. A. 1856,
 p. 31]
 226. *Dosithea scutularia*
 227. „ *reversaria*
 228. „ *bisetaria*
 „ *eburnata* [E. A. 1856,
 p. 31]
 229. „ *rusticaria*
 235. *Acidalia ossearia*
 236. „ *holosericearia*
 224. *Dosithea virgularia*
 233. *Acidalia obsoletaria*
 230. *Dosithea ornataria*
 225. „ *immutaria*
 234. *Acidalia marginepunctaria*
 243. „ *subsericearia*
 241. „ *cæspitaria*
 244. „ *remutaria*
 242. „ *nitidaria*
 249. *Timandra prataria*
 251. „ *imitaria*
 250. „ *emutaria*
 245. *Acidalia aversaria*
 246. „ *inornaria*
 247. „ *degeneraria*
 252. *Ania cmarginata*

The above is the arrangement which will be followed in the 'Manual.' The nomenclature there will naturally be rather different, but I have preferred

indicating the insects here by the names by which they are known to those using the Catalogue of Mr. Henry Doubleday, in order to facilitate as much as possible the labours of those who wish to arrange this portion of their collections.

The appearance of M. Guenée's second volume is not likely to be delayed *much* longer. M. Guenée, writing on the 26th of January, says, "The second volume will not be long behind the first, for the Index is now in the printer's hands. I delayed answering your letter of the 7th till I could inform you of this circumstance, which appears to interest you." —H. T. STANTON, *Mountsfield, Lewisham*; Feb. 3, 1858.

PROBLEMS IN GEOMETRÆ.

No. III.

Tephrosia Laricaria is viewed by Guenée as a variety only of *T. crepuscularia*. Has no one bred it from the larva? Does not the larva and its food differ from the larva and food of *Crepuscularia*?

Gnophos pullaria is viewed by Guenée as a variety only of the black species *Obscurata*. Has any English entomologist bred *Pullaria*? The larva of *Obscurata* has been found by Mr. Logan feeding on *Helianthemum vulgare*.

Psodos trepidaria. Guenée makes no mention of the larva of this species. Is no one acquainted with it?

None of the larvæ of the following species appear to have been observed:—

- Coremia erutaria*,
Acidalia peroehraria,
 „ *rubricaria*,
 „ *obsoletaria*,
 „ *marginepunctaria*,
 „ *ossearia*,
 „ *holosericearia*,
 „ *lutearia*,
 „ *Blomeri*,
 „ *cæspitaria*,

„ nitidaria,
 „ subsericearia,
 „ remutaria,
 „ inornaria,
 „ degeneraria,
 Timandra emutaria,
 „ imitaria,
 Dosithea rusticaria,
 „ bisetaria,
 „ reversaria.

Of the last-named species Guenée gives a reference to Sepp, for the larva, but the plate referred to (Vol. V. Pl. 8) represents not this species, but *Hadena Dentina*.

The remarks of "Medicus," in the last number of the 'Intelligencer,' p. 150, encourage me to hope that some entomologist may be able to give some information with respect to these numerous larvæ, and even if no descriptions of the larvæ have been preserved, as is only too probably the case, still any indications of food and times of appearance will be useful; indeed I may truly say that "the smallest contributions will be thankfully received."—H. T. STANTON; Feb. 8, 1858.

ELM TREES; THEIR FOES AND THEIR FRIENDS.

At the last meeting of the Entomological Society of London, Captain Cox entered into some details respecting his experience with regard to that ravager of our elm trees, the *Scolytus destructor*, and his *modus operandi* of relieving the trees of its presence.

Elm trees are not unfrequently to be met with in a drooping, dying state, and when that is the case they are found to be much infested by this beetle: for long it was assumed that the beetle attacked the trees *because they were ill*, not that the trees were ill *because they were attacked by the beetle*; now the observations

of Captain Cox all tend to show that the latter is the real state of the case.

Of eighteen trees attacked by *Scolytus* in the Regent's Park, which were operated upon by Captain Cox, seventeen recovered: now if these trees were really dying, and had only been attacked by the beetle because of their sickly condition, is it credible that, on removing the beetle, the trees should recover from their original disorder, whatever that might be?

Captain Cox's account of the operations of the beetle was as follows:—"The female beetle takes advantage of some little projecting ledge of bark and works her way into the bark, forming an upright gallery, at the edges of which she deposits her eggs. The 'frass' thrown out by the female whilst making this gallery betrays her whereabouts. The larvæ when hatched bore away from the maternal gallery in all directions, feeding *in the bark* between the outer bark and wood of the tree; the larvæ from the eggs of a single female will thus excavate an area of about 4 inches square. Consequently when a few hundred females have selected the same tree for the reception of their eggs the tree seems well nigh doomed; the separation of so large a portion of the bark from contact with the wood necessarily having a most prejudicial effect on the health of the tree."

Captain Cox's recipe for curing the attacked tree is,—remove the *outer* bark, not the alburnum or inner bark in which these insects feed; they have then no shelter, and birds soon take good care to deposit these fat larvæ in their stomachs for safe custody. Of course when a tree is only slightly infested by these creatures it may suffice to remove the bark partially, for as the habitat of the beetle is easily detected it is by no means difficult to point out the precise piece of bark that needs to be removed.

Captain Cox has observed that after

the female has laid her eggs she retires to the mouth of the aperture she has made, and, so to speak, corks it with her own body.

OBITUARY.

WE are sorry to record the death of the Rev. H. Kirby, rector of Great Waldingfield, on the 29th ult, at the age of 64. Though Mr. Kirby's name first appeared only in our last List of Entomologists, he had long been attached to the study of insects, though Botany was more a special favourite with him: he had endeavoured, not altogether without success, to interest the school children of Waldingfield in similar pursuits; no doubt stimulated in this cause by the success which his college friend Professor Henslow had met with in teaching Botany to the children at Hitcham.

CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA. Sixth Edition. Post free, 7d. (two copies 1s. 2d.)

I have received a fresh supply of the above. My stock of the 'Guide du Jeune Amateur' is exhausted. I have still some soiled copies of the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1856: post free 1s. 8d.

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham;
Feb. 1, 1858.

SYNONYMIC LIST of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, TO THE END OF THE NOCTUÆ, for interchange amongst Collectors. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free). I have a number of these now on hand, which I shall be glad to forward on application.—H. T. STAINTON.

On Saturday, April 3, 1858, will be published No. 79 (THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME) of

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

This Summer Volume of the 'Intelligencer' will terminate at the end of September.

Those who make any discoveries or captures of importance are requested to communicate at once with the Editor (Mr. H. T. STAINTON).

Those who wish the 'Intelligencer' forwarded by post are requested to transmit 4s. 6d. in postage stamps to E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, N.E., on or before March 30th, 1858.

Will be published every Saturday by E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, and by W. Kent and Co., 51, 52, Paternoster Row; and may be had of all Booksellers and News-men.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that the 'Intelligencer' cannot be posted unless their subscription be prepaid. Each subscriber will please to consider the receipt of No. 79 an acknowledgment that his subscription has been received. When more copies than one are posted to the same address one penny for postage only is required; thus the subscription for two copies is 6s. 9d., for three copies 9s., for four copies 11s. 3d., and so on, adding only 2s. 3d. for each additional copy subscribed for.—EDWARD NEWMAN.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, February 13, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 73.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

M I N A.

IN the Preface to Haworth's 'Lepidoptera Britannica,' published fifty-five years ago, we read as follows:—

"The bright invention and adoption of uniform terminations does not appear to have struck the vast mind of Linnæus, until he had passed through the *Bombyces* and *Noctuæ*; but in his very next section he applies to every species the termination *aria*; and to every succeeding section a peculiar and appropriate one, which he afterwards used in various editions of his works. It is probable, therefore, he had printed his first entomological work *past* the *Noctuæ* before the idea of uniform terminations occurred to him; and that after having printed the *Bombyces* and *Noctuæ* with *irregular* terminations, he did not care to disturb what had passed the ordeal of the wide-spreading press, by giving *regular* terminations to them. I had some embarrassment to combat in modelling the terminations of *Bombyx*, *Noctua* and *Hepialus* (all the others Linnæus himself had done), several of which ended more abruptly, not to say barbarously, than could be wished, as in the species

Tauus, *Ziczacus*, *Castrensus*, &c., for *Tau*, *Ziczac*, *Castrensis*, &c.; but these minor inequalities, as my readers will generally deem them, are abundantly counterbalanced by the advantage that must manifestly accrue from the alteration."

"It is by the consent and full and individual approbation of all the members of the *Aurelian Society* that I have terminated the divisions of the Linnean genus *Phalæna* in this work as follows, making each division a distinct genus: the *Bombyces* in *us*; *Noctuæ* in *ina* (except the Sallows of Aurelians which retain the termination in *ago*); *Hepiali* in *ator*; the *Geometræ* in *aria*; *Phalænæ* in *ata*; *Pyralides* in *alis*; *Tortrices* in *ana*; *Tineæ* in *ella*; and the *Alucitæ* in *dactyla*."

One is struck with wonder at the vastness of Haworth's project,—he was supplying a blank unfilled up by Linnæus; yet, in still leaving the Butterflies and Sphinges without uniform terminations, he evidently left something to be supplied by his successors; but unfortunately, in perverse opposition to the extraordinary unanimity of "all the members of the Aurelian Society" (who, judging from this,

must have been a far more accommodating body than the present race of entomologists), "the advantage that must manifestly accrue from the alteration" does not appear to have been properly appreciated.

Indeed, Haworth himself, in the progress of his work, abandoned the original idea, but his *Prodromus* remains to us to show the symmetrical harmony that would have resulted had it been fully carried out. In this work the *Noctuæ* will all be found with the new terminations, barring the *Xanthiæ* or Sallows, left, we suppose, as an exception in order to prove the rule, and it is difficult to glance through the list gravely on finding such names as *Mi*, *Oo* and *Chi*, transmogrified into *Miina*, *Ooina*, *Chiina*.

The concluding passage in the Preface reads almost like a bit of pleasant satire:—

"My particular acknowledgments are likewise eminently due, and are here most willingly presented, to my very good and learned friend, J. Burrell, M.A. and F.L.S., who has not only been the contributor of many rare and unique moths to the *Aurelian Society*, but, at my request, invented the elegant termination of *ina* for our *Noctuæ*."

Surely Haworth should have gone a step further, and should have presented his friend, if not with a piece of Plate, at least with a piece of *Chi-ina*.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church St., Shoreditch; A.W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road.

At PECKHAM, of — Weatherley, High Street.

At BRIGHTON, of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane.

At LEEDS, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and T. J. Wilkinson, 11, Ludgate Hill.

At YORK, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At SHEFFIELD, of Charles K. Jarvis, Periodical and News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At MIDDLETON, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My address is now — J. B. HODGKINSON, 11, Bispham Street, Preston.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. T.—Thanks; shortly. We rule lines on our own setting-boards.

C. P.—Much obliged for your letter; we have no faith in the silken virtues of mulberry-leaves.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Pupæ wanted.—I should be glad if any one could help me to the pupa of *L. Quercus* or *S. Carpini*, or any local or Northern species. I have some hundreds of pupæ of *C. Jacobæ* to part with.—W. GATES, 122, *Shaftesbury St., Hoxton, N.*; Feb. 8.

Cucullia Chamomillæ.—A fine dark specimen made its appearance in my breeding-cage this morning, under ordinary temperature.—J. B. HODGKINSON, 11, *Bispham Street, Preston*; Feb. 6.

Ennomos Lunaria.—I had bred specimens of this insect given me last year that came out from February to May. I have met with the perfect insect from April to September. I think it will prove a double-brooded species, but as yet I have not succeeded in establishing the fact. My friend could not get a brood from the only female that came out at the same time as the male.—IBID.

Ourapteryx Sambucaria.—This species is common at Carlisle, and cannot miss occurring in Scotland, as, from where I have seen them, they might fly into Scotland in a few minutes.—IBID.

Lepidoptera offered in exchange for Coleoptera.—I have only turned Coleopterist since last April, and since then I have got a very moderate collection, comprising most of the ordinary species as well as many rarities; and having no lack of Lepidoptera, I shall be glad to exchange for Coleoptera, particularly of

those orders of which we have British Catalogues, viz. Dawson's '*Geodephaga*' and Walton's '*Curculionidæ*.'—IBID.

Hibernia Rupicaprararia.—In Mr. White's communication to the '*Intelligencer*,' p. 148, he mentions taking a pair of the above species *in cop.* at 9 P.M., and gives another instance of exceedingly sharp practice of a pair, in Mr. Morison's possession; consequently late copulation is doubted by him. If Mr. White will extend his observations respecting this affair, he will find he met with two pairs of "shocking bad characters," who are not at all a sample of their tribe. This insect is very abundant on the hedges from 7 to 10 P.M.; with the aid of a lantern the females are found at rest on the tips of the thorns; males take up their position at a respectable distance from them, and there remain "models of self-denial," till what late hour I know not, my observations not extending past 10 P.M. During the last three years I have seen immense numbers of the males, and hundreds of females, and only in a single instance were they *in cop.* *Defoliaria* is another species that copulates at a late hour; for two seasons we regularly visited the woods with lanterns, in order to select fine varieties: some evenings the males were to be seen in hundreds and females by scores. I do not remember ever seeing a pair *in cop.*—R. S. EDLESTON, *Bowdon, Cheshire*; February 8.

The patient Waiter.—Looking into one of my breeding-cages last night I was surprised to see a female of *H. Defoliaria*. How can its appearance at this time of the year be accounted for? Another female of the same species came out at the end of December, and is still alive,—E. G. BALDWIN, *Albany House, Barnsbury Park*; Feb. 8.

COLEOPTERA.

Captures of Coleoptera.—On Wednesday last I took *Cryptohypnus riparius*

(Stett. Cat.) at the roots of an old willow stump on the side of the towing-path between Putney and Hammersmith. It is a rare species near London, being commonly found in mountainous districts: it is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, and of a brassy colour. It would be interesting to note what common mountain species are found sparingly in open plains. *Anthicus tibialis* occurs at the side of the ditch running parallel to the Thames below Gravesend; I took it there hibernating at the roots of Malva on the 2nd instant.—C. GLOYNE, jun., 5, Terrace, Kensington; Feb. 11.

BOMBYX CYNTHIA.

THE following communication has been received by the Society of Arts from the Colonial Office:—

"Downing Street, January 29, 1858.

"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to request that you will lay before the Council of the Society of Arts a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Malta on the subject of the *Bombyx Cynthia* silkworm.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HERMAN MERIVALE.

"The Secretary to the Society of Arts."

DESPATCH REFERRED TO.

"Palace, Valetta, December 22, 1857.

Sir,—In 1854 I made several reports on the *Bombyx Cynthia* silkworm, which feeds on the castor-oil plant, for the information of the Society of Arts. It had been introduced into Malta from India in that year, and appeared both hardy and wonderfully prolific, yet it failed in Malta in 1855.

"2. I had, however, previously distributed a great number of eggs, by

sending them to Italy, France and Algeria; and I continued to watch the accounts of the trials made in those countries. I found that it had spread there, and had been carried to Spain and Portugal, and was creating considerable interest wherever it had been tried.

"3. I was therefore induced to re-introduce it into Malta. At the end of July last I received a few eggs by post in a quill from Paris, and these have multiplied in an extraordinary manner, so that I have not attempted to have them counted. The temperature of the winter season, now in December, seems, however, to be affecting them even in Malta, inasmuch as they grow more slowly than they do in summer, but nevertheless they appear healthy.

"4. A very interesting paper on the progress making in different countries in rearing the *Bombyx Cynthia* will be found in the last number of the papers of the French Société d'Acclimation. This paper is by the able President of that Society, M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire.

"5. I had, in 1854, successfully sent the insect to the West Indies. The French Society have sent it to Brazil, to the Southern United States, and into Egypt. It is being introduced into Germany, and we are now sending more eggs and worms from Malta to Sicily.

"6. Experiments are making in France on spinning the silk, which is found to be very fine, very strong, and to take dyes well. In France the cocoons are carded and afterwards spun, as in Malta. It is said that the chrysalis, on extricating itself from the cocoon and becoming a moth, does not, as was supposed, cut the thread; and the French have partially succeeded in unwinding the cocoons.

"7. The great interest I find taken in other countries in the attempts making to naturalize the *Bombyx Cynthia* has induced me to report to you its re-introduction into Malta, with the view of begging you to make this known to the

Society of Arts. I enclose an extract from my despatch, dated 7th July, 1855, which explains the manner in which I successfully sent the insect to the West Indies, and in the same manner it may be easily conveyed from any one country to another. It may be found difficult to preserve this silkworm throughout the winter season, as well as difficult to grow the *Ricinus*, its proper food, in the climate of Europe. The proper climate for the *Bombyx Cynthia* is within or on the borders of the tropics. But the attempts now making ought not to be the less encouraged on that account, for they are producing a new raw material for thread and clothing within reach of men of skill and science, and 127,000 cocoons have recently been sent from Algeria to be manufactured in Alsace.

"8. The extraordinary manner in which the *Bombyx Cynthia* multiply, together with the abundance of food for them, produced without culture in warm climates, renders the study of the habits of this insect and the nature of its cocoons of considerable importance.

"9. I send herewith a small sample of the cloth made from worms reared in Malta.

I have the honour, &c.,
WILLIAM REID, Governor."

Extract of a Despatch from the Governor of Malta to the Secretary of State. No. 83, dated 7th July, 1855.

* * * * *

"6. It may be useful to state how the *Bombyx Cynthia* was successfully transported from Malta to the West Indies, after many attempts to bring it from India to Europe had failed.

"7. Having first obtained the authority of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental and of the West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Companies, about thirty fresh cocoons were placed in bird-

cages, and suspended in the cabin of the surgeon of the steam ships. This was done that males and females might be kept together when the chrysalides became moths. In the moth state they required no food. On the voyage they laid their eggs, and these eggs began to hatch on their arrival at the Island of Grenada in the West Indies."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PYRALIDÆ IN ENGLAND.

I SHOULD be glad to hear from those who have been successful in taking local species of this group, in order to make as complete as possible the localities in the 'Manual.' I annex a numbered list of the species, so that correspondents need only allude to them by the numbers.

1. *Madopa salicalis*
2. *Hypena proboscidalis*
3. " *rostralis*
4. " *crassalis*
5. *Hypenodes albistrigalis*
6. " *costæstrigalis*
7. " *humidalis*
8. *Rivula sericealis*
9. *Polypogon derivialis*
10. " *barbalis*
11. " *tarsicrinalis*
12. " *grisealis*
13. " *cribralis*
14. *Odontia dentalis*
15. *Pyralis fimbrialis*
16. " *farinalis*
17. " *glaucinalis*
18. *Aglossa Pinguinalis*
19. " *cuprealis*
20. *Cledeobia angustalis*
21. *Pyrausta punicealis*
22. " *purpuralis*
23. " *ostrinalis*
24. *Rhodaria sanguinalis*
25. *Pyrausta cespitalis*
26. " *cingulalis*

27. *Pyrausta anguinalis*
28. „ *octomaculalis*
29. *Asopia flammealis*
30. *Prodelia literalis*
31. *Ebulea ciliaris*
32. *Stenia punctalis*
33. *Hydrocampa Lemnialis*
34. „ *Stratiotalis*
35. „ *Potamogalis*
36. „ *Nymphæalis*
37. *Botys glabralis*
38. „ *pandalis*
39. „ *flavalis*
40. „ *hyalinalis*
41. „ *verticalis*
42. „ *lancealis*
43. „ *fuscalis*
44. „ *terrealis*
45. *Mecyna asinalis*
46. *Botys Urticalis*
47. *Ebulea crocealis*
48. „ *verbascalis*
49. „ *sambucalis*
50. *Pionea forficaris*
51. „ *margaritalis*
52. „ *stramentalis*
53. *Spilodes sticticalis*
54. „ *palealis*
55. „ *cinctalis*
56. *Scopula alpinalis*
57. „ *etialis*
58. „ *olivalis*
59. „ *prunalis*
60. „ *ferrugalis*
61. „ *decrepitalis*
62. *Nola cucullalis*
63. „ *cristulalis*
64. „ *strigulalis*
65. *Simaethis Fabriciana*
66. „ *pariana*
67. „ *scintillulana*
68. *Stenopteryx hybridalis*.

In the above list the names used are those in Doubleday's Catalogue.—H. T. STAINTON; *Feb. 10, 1858.*

SYSTEM AND METHOD.—Botany, that is to say Systematic Botany, if the mere

elements of it are mastered, enables a man to trace the name of an unknown plant, to learn what country it comes from, and for what purposes, if any, it is used. It invests with interest everything in the gardener's care, and furnishes a guide to the use of the books in which the whole history of the plant is recorded. Not that systematic Botany has no other importance; a still greater perhaps is its accustoming a young man to *method*, in the absence of which all other qualities lose their value. He whose mind is trained to the classification of plants will unconsciously acquire the invaluable habit of classifying his ideas, of keeping his papers, his house, his tools, his everything in order. To him indeed confusion of any kind becomes as painful as with others it is habitual and unavoidable, to the disgust of their employers and the serious injury of their own prospects in life. There never yet was a good systematic naturalist who was what is termed "a muddler." So with other branches of Natural History, especially with Entomology; for nothing can be more certain than that the intolerable mischief produced by insects, the gardener's greatest enemies, is often in the main ascribable to the absence of exact ideas of their habits of life.—*Gardener's Chronicle; Feb. 6.*

CAPTURES OF MOTHS ON SALLOW.

THE following passage in the 'Entomologist,' at p. 102, was one of the earliest notices of the value of willow blossoms to the collector of Lepidoptera. It has probably never been seen by many of our readers, and at this season of the year, when so many are anxiously watching the swelling of the pussy catkins of the willow (sallows are the broad-leaved willows, and in many parts of the country

are called "palms"), it will be read with interest by many an incipient.

"About the 15th of March I first went out to the willows, which were in flower, to look for moths. My plan for taking them is to hold a net under the willow branches, and then strike them smartly with a stick, when the Noctuæ fall and remain motionless in the net, and with a light I select those specimens which I want. The Geometræ are not quite so easily taken, as many of them fly off. At the time above-mentioned *Tenio-campa cruda*, *stabilis* and *gothica* were plentiful, and in two or three days they abounded to such a degree that I had seventy in my net at once from one willow bough. *T. instabilis* now made its appearance in countless numbers, the specimens varying greatly in size and colour. A few specimens of *T. Populeti* and *gracilis* have also been captured; one of *T. munda*, a small number of *Xylocampa lithorhiza*, and others which I shall soon enumerate. From capturing such immense quantities I have been enabled to form a pretty correct idea of the relative scarcity of the species in the neighbourhood, as well as the varieties of the respective kinds, and which I will now endeavour to show you.

"*Teniocampa gothica*. Excessively numerous; I believe I have seen at least a thousand specimens in the last two weeks. Very variable in colour; I have one specimen of a brilliant purple-red.

"*T. stabilis*. Equally numerous with the last, and varying in colour from a very pale drab to bright red-brown. Very variable in size.

"*T. instabilis*. Extremely abundant at this time (March 31st), and in beautiful condition. Far more variable than either of the above. I have some splendid varieties,—one exactly the colour of *Hadena Pisi*, others almost black. The light varieties are far rarer than the darker ones.

"*T. cruda*. Plentiful, but not nearly

so common as the three preceding species, and but slightly variable.

"*T. Populeti*. This seems a rare species here; I have only captured six specimens, which differ but little from each other.

"*T. gracilis*. This delicately-coloured insect is just appearing; I have only obtained seven, all males. I believe it is far from a numerous species in this vicinity.

"*T. munda*. One male is the only specimen I have captured; it seems very uncommon.

"*T. rubricosa*. Of this beautiful insect I have only obtained six specimens; it seems rare.

"*Cerastis Vaccinii* and *Scopelosoma Satellitia*. These species have occurred pretty commonly, but of course in faded condition, having lived through the winter.

"*Xylocampa lithorhiza*. A few specimens have occurred.

"*Hibernia progemmaria*. Plentiful.

"*Anticlea badiata*. Not uncommon. This insect is certainly not double-brooded.

"*Phæolye miata*. Common. This insect appears late in the autumn as well as at this time of the year; but from the freshness of the specimens I think they cannot have hibernated; it is probable some remain in the chrysalis till the spring.

"In consequence of the success attending my visits to the willows in the forest, I cut some boughs and brought them home, and having stuck them in the hedge of our garden, found that they attracted abundance of Noctuæ.—H. DOUBLEDAY, *Epping*; March 31, 1841."

In the above extract the names now used have been substituted for those then in use, in order to render it readily intelligible to those unversed in the history of the last three or four changes of nomenclature.

CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA. Sixth Edition. — My stock is again completely exhausted. The last copy was sold to the gentleman who is at work on 'A Catalogue of British Coleoptera.'—**H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham; Feb. 13.**

MR. RICHARD SHIELD, Author of 'PRACTICAL HINTS,' a gentleman most devotedly attached to Natural History, especially Entomology, is desirous of proceeding out to SOUTH AMERICA to collect *Insects, Shells, Birds* and other objects of Natural History, for which purpose, and to enable him to do so, he most respectfully solicits subscriptions from those gentlemen who are making Collections, or who are interesting themselves in his behalf, promising that all his best exertions shall be used to merit their favours and to fulfil their wishes.

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On Saturday, April 3, 1858, will be published No. 79 (THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME) of

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

This Summer Volume of the 'Intelligencer' will terminate at the end of September.

Those who make any discoveries or captures of importance are requested to communicate at once with the Editor (**Mr. H. T. STANTON**).

Those who wish the 'Intelligencer' forwarded by post are requested to transmit 4s. 6d. in postage stamps to **E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, N.E.,** on or before March 30th, 1858.

Will be published every Saturday by **E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street,** and by **W. Kent and Co., 51, 52, Paternoster Row;** and may be had of all Booksellers and News-men.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that the 'Intelligencer' cannot be posted unless their subscription be prepaid. Each subscriber will please to consider the receipt of No. 79 an acknowledgment that his subscription has been received. When more copies than one are posted to the same address one penny for postage only is required; thus the subscription for two copies is 6s. 9d., for three copies 9s., for four copies 11s. 3d., and so on, adding only 2s. 3d. for each additional copy subscribed for.—**EDWARD NEWMAN.**

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 74.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

VITALITY OF ERROR.

WHEN an error has once been exploded it must not be for a moment imagined that such an error will never occur again. The fact of the error having been current implies that it found something in accordance with it in the constitution of the human mind: now few things in Nature are so palpably impressed with sameness as the human character: we in the nineteenth century are actuated by the same feelings as were shared by the mixed multitude who dwelt in those plains where the Tower of Babel reared its head on high.

A love of forced uniformity is often to be found strongly developed in the human mind; Henry VIII. *would have* all his subjects think as he thought.

Though Haworth, as we mentioned last week, abandoned his plan of uniform terminations for the names of the *Noctuæ*, yet the scheme was just one of those likely to be resumed by others, and accordingly we find it reappear in a modified form in Boisduval's 'Index Methodicus,' published in 1840. Dr. Boisduval left the *Noctuæ* alone, but to the *Geometræ* he bestowed the polite attention of giving

a rigorously uniform termination of *aria*.

Linnæus had given the termination *aria* to those *Geometræ* of which the males had pectinated antennæ, and the termination *ata* to those of which the males had simple antennæ.

Dr. Johnson said he liked a good *hater*, but Dr. Boisduval, whose very appearance implies an excess of good nature, seems to have had an objection even to that termination for the simple-horned *Geometræ*.

Even such a species as *Cratagata*, known for nearly a hundred years under that appellation, was *presto* made to appear under the reformed designation of *Cratagaria*; nay, the evil went a step further, and although one species had been known from the days of Linnæus by the name of *Prunata*, it must adopt the *aria* termination, but, a *Prunaria* already existing, a new denomination must be coined for it, and accordingly entomological infants must henceforth be taught to lisp *Ribesiaria*.

We are aware that many have declined to pronounce this *shibboleth* of uniformity, but we have seen quite sufficient to assure us that there is something not distasteful to the minds of the mass in this renewed attempt

at a uniformity of termination, and hence we have deemed it our duty, as public instructors, to call attention to the subject.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. B.; W. T.; H. P., jun.; and A. H. C. are thanked for their Pyralideous information.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Taeniocampa Populitæ.—Twelve specimens of this insect have made their appearance in my breeding-cage within the past week; the pupæ were obtained at the roots of poplars.—W. THOMPSON, 4, Dutton's Buildings, Mill Street, Crewe; Feb. 20.

Tephrosia Laricaria.—I have now by me the pupæ of *Laricaria*, which I hope shortly to see in their last stage. The larvæ, which I beat from the larch while in Lancashire last August, are so varied in colour that it would not be possible to give an accurate description of them unless they were before me. Having also taken and bred the larva of *Crepuscularia* (which feeds upon the oak), I state as my firm belief that *Laricaria* is not a variety of it. I have taken *Crepuscularia* in the greatest abundance, both in this neighbourhood and elsewhere in the Midland Counties, but never took a single *Laricaria* nor one intermediate variety.—REV. HENRY BURNEY, Wavendon Rectory; Feb. 20.

Gnophos obscuraria.—With regard to *Obscuraria*, as far as my experience goes, I should decidedly incline to the opinion that it is a distinct species, and not a variety of *Pullaria*. About eighteen years ago, when mothing on Parley Heath, in Hampshire, in company with Mr. Dale, we found the former insect in the most wonderful profusion that can be conceived. They were at rest in the dry mounds of eut turf or peat, on brushing the sides of which with the net, they

flew out in the most distracting abundance. I caught a great number, all of which were exactly alike, — no intermediates between that and *Pullaria*. Indeed, I have generally considered *Obscuraria* to be a heath insect. *Pullaria* I have usually met with in stone quarries and chalk pits. Near Bath it is not at all uncommon in the large free-stone quarries, and among the Bath Hampton Rocks, also in Portland, and is quite common in the chalk pits on the South Downs near Lewes and Brighton. Neither occur in this part of England. — *IBID.*

Gnophos Pullaria.—The larva of this species hibernates about half fed; it begins to feed again in April. I found two some years since near Matlock; they fed up upon the salad burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*, L.), and from one of them I bred the perfect insect. They closely resembled Hübner's figure of the larva of *G. obscuraria*. I found them by pulling up the grass and low-growing plants by the roots. The larva conceals itself by day. There was a great deal of *Helianthemum vulgare* intermingled with the *Poterium sanguisorba* in the locality where I found them.—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, *Stowmarket*; Feb. 20.

Cheimatobia Filigrammaria.—I have a number of good specimens of *C. Filigrammaria*, and should be happy to exchange them for any of the following species numbered from the 'Manual':—11, 19, 20, 31, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 50, 53, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 69, 70, 78, 166. Applicants had better write first and say how many they want and what they have to spare.—HENRY STEPHENSON, 39, *Chorley Street, Bolton*; Feb. 18.

Captures near Wandsworth.—

Colias Hyale. One on Wimbledon Common. By a mistake I recorded the capture of *Edusa* instead of *Hyale* in the 'Intelligencer,' vol. ii. p. 170; I therefore take this opportunity of correcting the error. *Edusa* is occasionally taken

here, but I have never heard of *Hyale* having been taken before.

Trochilium Tipuliforme. Imago, June 20. Larvæ common in currant stems.

T. Myopæforme. Imago, July 22. Larvæ common under bark of apple trees.

Sphinx Ligustri. June 18. (Larvæ full-fed August 13—20.) Common.

Smerinthus Tiliæ. May 27. (Larvæ full-fed August 11.) Common.

S. Ocellatus. Larvæ, July 27.

S. Populi.

**Anthrocera Filipendulæ*. June 19.

**Lithosia complanula*. July 6.

L. miniata. July 29, at light.

Nudaria mundana. July 10.

Orgyia pudibunda. May 25.

O. gonostigma. Larvæ on oak, September 13.

Lasiocampa Querens. July 14.

Cossus Ligniperda. Several larvæ from willows.

**Hepialus Sylvinus*. Aug. 12, amongst fern.

Cilix spinula. Second brood, Aug. 31.

Cerura vinula. Larvæ, July 11. Common.

Petasia Cassinea. One, Nov. 6.

Notodonta Camclina. Larvæ on oak, Sept. 13.

Semaphora tridens. One, bred July 8.

Acronycta Leporina. Larvæ rather common on birch, Aug. 12.

A. megacephala. July 2.

A. Aceris. Larvæ on sycamore.

**Bryophila perla*. Very abundant on old walls. June 28.

Caradrina morpheus. July 1.

Agrotis Tritici. July 28.

Axylia putris. June 23.

Polia serena. July 7.

Hadena persicariæ.

H. Chenopodii.

Thyatira derasa. Among brambles.

Cucullia verbasci. Ichneumonid larva on water betony, July 27.

**C. umbratica*. July 4.

Dipterygia Pinastri. May 28.

- Abrostola triplasia*. July 27. Common.
 **Mania Maura*. July 9.
Catocala nupta. Sept. 7.
Pyrallis farinalis. Sept. 12.
 **Aglossa pinguinalis* and *enprealis*. Out-houses, July 27.
 **Hydrocampa Lemnalis*, **Nymphæalis* and **Potamogalis*. Abundant throughout the summer.
 **Ebulea sambucalis*.
Scopula prunalis.
 **S. olivalis*. June 11..
S. etialis.
Rivula sericealis. June 24.
 **Polypogon tarsicrinalis*. June 23.
P. barbalis.
 **Hypena rostralis*.
 **Nola cucullalis*. July 1.
N. strigulalis. June 7.
 **Hemithea cythysaria*. July 1.
Chlorochloma æstivaria. July 7.
Metrocampa margaritaria. July 7.
 **Ourapteryx Sambucaria*. July 23.
Ennomos illunaria.
E. angularia. July 30.
 **Crocallis elinguaris*. July 20.
M. favillacearia. June 7.
Fidonia atomaria. June 7.
Anisopteryx æscularia. March 17.
 **Hibernia defoliaria*. Oct. 14, at light.
 **H. progemmaria*. March 17.
 **P. plumbaria*. June 27.
E. mensuraria. July 7.
 **Coremia unidentaria*. June 1.
 **C. pectinitaria*. July 1.
C. propugnaria. May 26.
 **Harpalyce ocellaria*. July 8.
H. fulvaria. July 7.
 **H. Chenopodiaria*.
H. Pyraliaria. July 7.
H. Achatinaria. Sept. 17.
H. russaria. June 11.
 **Cheimatobia dilutaria*. Oct. 7, at light.
 **C. brumaria*. Nov. 1, at light.
A. virescens.
Triphosa certaria.
 **Melanippe alchemillaria*. May 20.
Bapta taminaria.
 **Cabera exanthemaria*. June 24.
- **Eupithecia rectangularis*. June 7.
E. plumbeolaria.
E. Austerata. April 19.
E. sobrinaria. June 7.
E. centaurearia. June 14.
 **Dosithea virgularia*. July 9.
 **D. scutularia*.
 **Acidalia aversaria*.
 **Bradyepetes amataria*. Abundant at flowers of meadow sweet. June 23.

The dates given are those on which I first captured the species; those marked * have been abundant during the past season.—T. BLACKMORE, *The Hollies, Wandsworth, S.W.*; Feb. 13.

Successful removal of the Eggs of the Ichneumon from the Larva of Deilephila Galii.—One day, towards the end of October last, when staying at Deal, we were looking for the larva of *Deilephila Galii*, after the ground had been carefully hunted both by Mr. Stevens and myself, so that we scarcely hoped to meet with any, and were about to relinquish our search in despair, when we came upon a fine larva nearly full fed. This was immediately boxed and carried home in triumph. On opening the box, however, our satisfaction was considerably diminished on perceiving some twenty or thirty whitish spots, which turned out to be *Ichneumon* eggs. Having heard that the attempt to remove the eggs was sometimes successful, we determined to make the experiment. Our first trial was with a fine needle, but this proved a complete failure, as the needle would not penetrate the hard shell of the egg: we then tried to crush the eggs with a small pair of fine-pointed forceps; this, though a satisfactory mode of destroying the eggs, caused great annoyance to the larva, which jerked itself into a circle when they were applied, so that we feared it would impale itself on the sharp points. The servant then brought a large darning needle, and this proved a most efficient instrument, piercing the eggs, and, in

some cases, lifting them off entire, without apparent inconvenience to the caterpillar. In a few days it laid up to change, and soon appeared a fine healthy pupa. In the middle of December it was placed in a small fern-glass by the fire, the pupa covered with moss, which was kept constantly damped, and about a month afterwards came out a fine female, without the slightest blemish. I hope to have a few spare specimens, which I should be glad to exchange for *Lycæna dispar*, in good condition.—J. T. SYME, 11, *Gower Street, Bedford Square*; Feb. 18.

COLEOPTERA.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I have a few specimens of the under-mentioned:—

Cicindela maritimus,
Cychrus rostratus,
Carabus glabratus,
Calosoma inquisitor,
Agonum fulgens,
Brosicus cephalotes,
Elaphrus uliginosus,
Sinodendron cylindricus,
Copris lunaris,
Omalopecta ruricola,
Anomala Frishii,

which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following:—

Carabus exasperatus,
 „ *convexus*,
 „ *auratus*,
Leistus nigricans,
 „ *indentatus*,
 „ *montanus*,
Agonum cærulescens,
 „ *plicilella*,
 „ *atratum*,
Steropus arrogans,
 „ *æthiops*,
 „ *cognatus*,
Bradytus crassa,
 „ *marginata*,
 „ *consularis*,
Harpalus fuscipalpis,
 „ *atricornis*,
 „ *coracinus*.

The names are from Stephens' 'Manual.'—H. J. HARDING, 1, *York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch, N.E.*; Feb. 16.

NEUROPTERA.

The Neuropterous Correspondence.—I should have much pleasure in joining Mr. Norcombe's ranks (see Intel. No. 72, p. 155), as mine is a locality abundant in those insects. I will aid any collector all in my power with the products of this neighbourhood; I wish for no return of any kind whatever; if parties are willing to pay carriage for them I will find the insects.—W. WINTER, *Ranworth, near Norwich*; Feb. 18.

THE GRADUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—When is all the talk of a Gradus to terminate, and what in? The debate has now lasted nearly three months,—quite long enough for those who really wish to instruct the unlearned to come to some definite determination. Your correspondent Mr. Hawley (Intel. iii. 156) proposes to make the 'Intelligencer' useful for the purpose: I hope you will not think me presuming if I suggest that the 'Intelligencer' cannot spare the room of even one column per week, and particularly in the summer months; besides, allowing twenty names to a column (I should think as many as could be got in) it would take nearly two years to get through the British Lepidoptera: this would be tedious in the extreme.

I would suggest that the names be arranged as proposed by Mr. J. T. Stainton, and to these be added the time of appearance, food and habits (gregarious or solitary) of larva, lists of the insects found in each month, &c. This would, I think, prove a very useful, and, if

published in a cheap form, a perfectly come-at-able handbook for the million. Further, that if any one could be found to take up the thing and carry it through, that those wishing copies be requested, through the medium of the 'Intelligencer,' to send in their names to some person appointed for that purpose, an estimate of the probable cost having been first given.

W. C. TURNER.

33, Bermondsey Square, S.E.;

Feb. 13, 1858.

A DAY'S COLLECTING NEAR DORKING.

ON an intensely hot morning, towards the end of June, I equipped myself, according to my almost invariable custom during my stay at the bright and cheerful little town of Dorking, for the capture of my beloved order of insects, Lepidoptera. I also provided myself with some lunch and a flask of water,—for entomologists are not above such things, my experience, indeed, going to show that they as a body yield the palm of an excellent appetite to no other class of individuals,—and last, not least, with a huge pocketful of gooseberries, which I can confidently recommend on an excursion as a most successful allayer of thirst.

Thus, armed at all points, I passed quickly through the town, and soon emerged upon the open road to Betchworth. Having reached Betchworth Park, I left the road, and proceeded to take a foot-path which led directly to Box Hill, across the river Mole and some fields of grass and beans: thus I soon entered the steep, chalky lane that runs between tall hedge-banks, and, passing under the railway, brings one to the foot of the south-west corner of the Hill. In the lane smudgy *Zerene procellaria* and *Bapta*

temeraria issued from the hedge, at the gentle hint of the beating-stick, and were in consequence captured. Just as I emerged upon the little open space at the end of the lane, I perceived a slight motion among the tall heads of grass by the shady hedge; on approaching I could at first see nothing, though the outline of a moth had plainly represented itself to my eye at a distance; after a little search, however, I discovered a most lovely specimen of *Chlorochroma vernaria*: as the delicately beautiful insect hung on the slender grass stem, motionless, save for a slight quivering of its spotless wings in the cool breath of air never absent from a shady hedgerow, and looking like an exquisite leaf just animated with the breath of life, it seemed to be so perfectly in its place, and so in harmony with all around it, that the idea of capturing it at first seemed to me like a sacrilege. Need I say that in a minute or two this feeling was conquered by the *amor habendi*, so inherent, alas! in all, and more especially in entomologists? Yes! I drew a large chip-box from my pocket, and enclosed the lovely creature and the pendulous head of grass at "one fell swoop," and then, without staying to view the ruin I had made,—the temple without its goddess,—I put the box in my pocket, and, turning through the hedge to the left, emerged on the foot of Box Hill.

The shady seat under the yew tree looked so tempting that I resolved to rest before commencing the ascent. Lying at full length on the broad seat, and quietly making my first assault on the store of gooseberries, I began to think what tree it was whose dark branches nearly hid the sky from my view. "Ah, a yew!—one can't find much on yew. What does Mr. Shield say about yew in June?" Out came Mr. Shield's 'Practical Hints:' under "June" an excursion to the Hilly Field is given: "Let us beat the yew trees on the slope. What is this plain-looking, yellowish insect I have beaten

out? A good beginning—*Lithosia helvola*!" I thought to myself, "Why shouldn't *Helvola* be in this yew tree as well as in those in Headley Lane?" I accordingly arose and smote the yew: down came spiders and earwigs in abundance, but no moths. I went round to the other side: surely that was a moth that flew out over the field! Whaek! whaek! A narrow-looking moth falls on the ground,—a *Lithosia* certainly. It was one I had never captured before, and decidedly "yellowish," and though I did not know it then, I afterwards found it to be *Helvola*. I felt very thankful to Mr. Shield, and whaeked away for some time without further results in the way of Lepidoptera, though three or four other orders were numerous represented. By the way, I always thought it very strange how "few and far between" are the moths one gets by beating: earwigs, beetles, Diptera and Cimicidæ are very abundant, and many queer-looking things one doesn't know what to make of are to be found in the net. I don't know whether the Lepidoptera allow themselves to be beaten in like manner and abundance into the nets of collectors of other orders; if they do it would be very convenient for the Lepidopterist to make exchanges of his "rubbish" for the "rubbish" of other 'Pterists.

After the capture of *Helvola* I proceeded to ascend the Hill. The handsome *A. Filipendulæ* whirred lazily about on the slope, and the beautiful bee orchis attracted attention by its profusion. On the chalky foot-path the brilliant and active *Cicindela* were gleaming in the hot sunshine, ever and anon taking short flights as I approached. On the summit I rested for awhile to look back upon the beautiful and wide-extended view beneath. The road from Dorking, the railway, with its impatient train panting to be off at the little Box Hill Station, the whole stretch of country from Betchworth, and far away to the South, where the

distant wooded hills melted into the sky, lay like a map before me,—everything bright and glowing under the glorious June sun.

I then struck into the wood, and on my way through the varying shade and sunlight contrived to obtain the following moths by beating:—*Ephyra trilinearia*, *Harpalyce ruptaria*, *Eupithecia exiguaris* and *Botys pandalis*. Just as I was near the end of the wood on the Mickleham side, an old man in a smock-frock rose from a stump, where he had been sitting, and informed me that it was "a fine mornin'." In this I agreed with him, and was passing on, when he said, "Would ye like me to show ye where Major Labberleer (Labelliere) was buried, sir?" I had read the story in the guide-book, and was therefore not desirous of seeing where this immortal personage was buried: I therefore said that I didn't mind about it, and wouldn't trouble him, &c. However, he wouldn't leave me, and dinned into my ear the following, as I walked on:—"He was berried sum years ago, bein' a officer o' mareens, with his 'ead downwards, for he said that, as the world was turned topsy-turvy, 'e couldn't only come right at last—by bein'—so deppozerted—" (I walked rather too fast for him). "Lor' bless ye, sir,—I've showed that 'ere grave o' his'n—undreds o' times,—man and boy, on this hill—for fifty year!" I observed that I thought it a great waste of time, when he became quite savage, and, swearing as hard as his short breath allowed him to, he retired in a state of discomfiture. — ROLAND TRIMEN, 71, Guildford St., Russell Square, London, W.C.

(To be continued).

SOLENOBIÆ AND PARTHENOGENESIS.

A RECENT writer in 'The Midland Quarterly Journal of the Medical Sciences,' in

a notice of Siebold's work 'On a true Parthenogenesis in Moths and Bees,' observes respecting the *Solenobia*, "Eggs are produced independent of the male influence, and the fact of such eggs possessing vitality in the present state of physiology can scarcely be said to be marvellous. We expect that hereafter it will be proved that, under certain conditions, perfect males will always be formed, and sexual reproduction take place; but if, as each generation lasts a year, it should ordinarily continue to be asexual as long as in the Aphides, it would take at least from nine to eleven years before the experiment was complete; and indeed it might require much longer, as we are entirely ignorant of the circumstances which may or may not be favourable. Indeed, we may be said to have positive proof that such will be the case, since the male of at least one species in which this parthenogenesis occurs is well known, namely, that of *Solenobia inconspicuellæ*. The larvæ of this moth are common amongst lichens, near London, and well deserve more attention than they have hitherto met with, even from entomologists. We ourselves have bred them, but only females, whilst in the allied genus *Talaporina* we have frequently reared both males and females of *Talaporina pseudo-bombycella*; and curiously enough, we almost feel assured that no parthenogenesis takes place in this species."

As the season of the year for collecting *Solenobia* larvæ has now returned, we trust that all our readers who take an interest in the subject will be on the alert. Mr. Edleston, in the January number of the 'Zoologist,' p. 5927, records a new British species of *Solenobia* bred from "cases found on and under mill-stone, grit-stone, &c., on the moors." Is this the same as the Arthur's Seat species, of which no males are known?

On Thursday, April 1, will be published, price Threepence, No. XV. (THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SECOND VOLUME) of

A MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

By H. T. STAINTON.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

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Those who wish the 'Intelligencer' forwarded by post are requested to transmit 4s. 6d. in postage stamps to E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, N.E., on or before March 30th, 1858.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 75.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

MIARIA.

—

A FORTNIGHT ago we referred to the attempt of Haworth to impose uniform terminations upon the Noctuæ, whereby our pleasant little friend *Euclydia Mi* became dignified by the title of *Miina*. The readers of 'Peter Simple' will remember Mr. Chucks and his horror of monosyllabic names, and no doubt if *Mi* entertained similar feelings it must have chuckled vastly at the "elegant termination" appended to its name. Last week we alluded to a somewhat similar attempt on the part of Boisduval to compel the Geometræ to assume a uniform termination of *aria*, and we mentioned how, in carrying out this idea, *Prunata* came in contact with the already existing *Prunaria*, and thence came to grief. But we had not space then to speak of the still harder fate of "The Green Carpet" (*Miaria*), so named in the year 1776 by the authors of the 'Wiener Verzeichniss.' This having already an *aria* termination might have supposed that it was "all serene," but, alas! no; Linnæus, prior to 1776, had given to another insect the name of *Miata*; this now becomes *Miaria*, and, instead of ceding to the claims

of the already-existing *Miaria*, it rudely pushes it on one side, for, though with the Boisduvalian termination, it still maintains to rank as a name as old as Linnæus, and the "Green Carpet" is left to console itself with the next oldest name of *Pectinitaria* of Fuessly.

Let us hear M. Guenée on this subject: "M. Boisduval, in his last 'Index,' has undertaken a general reform of the names of the *Phalénites*, giving them all a uniform termination. This change, rejected by M. Lederer, admitted by M. Herrich-Schäffer, is spreading amongst us, owing to the numerous entomological amateurs, whose whole library consists of a catalogue, which they follow blindly. M. Boisduval in demolishing one inconvenience, created another; henceforth, all names ending alike, there was no distinction between *Ocellata* and *Ocelluria*, *Prunaria* and *Prunata* [*Miata* and *Miaria*], &c., so that it became necessary to create new names for some of the *Phalénites* which had long been known. I know it may be said that this similarity of names is an inconvenience; but why should we not have a *Prunaria* and a *Prunata* in two very different genera of the *Phalénites*, when in one genus of the *Notodontidæ*, side by side, we see a

Dictæa and a *Dictæoides*, and in *Me-litæa* a *Selene* and a *Selenis*, &c., &c.?

M. Boisduval, of all people, should have been the last to complain of this pretended abuse, having created a *Lithosia Complanula* by the side of *Complana*, a *Lycæna Epidolus* close to *Dolus* and so many others. * * * *

Another inconvenience is that the termination of *aria* does not apply with euphony to all the names of the *Geometræ*; thus the *Linariata* of Linnæus became *Linariaria*, and M. Boisduval, to cure the unpleasantness of the repetition of the last syllable, shortened the name to *Linaria*—a name which no longer implies that the insect feeds upon *Linaria*, but rather that it feeds upon flax (*Linum*). * * * I have thus pointed out the two great defects of this new reform; that of having destroyed all the advantages of the Linnæan idea, and that of having lowered the feeling of respect to tradition, and of having attacked the law of priority, both so useful in opposing a barrier to the encroachments and continual changes (which are the great bane of the present day) and so necessary in giving to Entomology that fixity and consistence without which our Science would become a fatigue instead of a relaxation."

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—In future my address will be — G. W. REEVE, at Mr. Franklin's School, Leicester.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. T., R. S. E., E. H., E. B., W. C. C., J. H. T., R. T., T. B., H. G. K., P. H. N., W. F. jun., are thanked for their Pyralideous information.

F. L., STROOD.—We expect your larvæ are *Ephestia elutella*.

J. B. is thanked.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Camptogramma fluviata, a new British *Geometra*.—During the past month two specimens of this insect, mentioned by Mr. Doubleday in the March number of the 'Zoologist,' have been sent to me from Devonshire for determination. It is allied to *Gemmata*, which, in Guenée's new volume, it immediately precedes, but the ground-colour is yellower, the central band narrower, and the white ring round the central spot is wanting. It is a South European insect, and as unlikely to be expected here as *Sacraria*.—H. T. STAINTON; March 1.

A new British *Tinea*.—Mr. Backhouse lately sent to me to be named a very pretty little *Tinea*, *Dasycera Bracteella*; "it was taken near Gateshead, along with two or three more, by a young collector, in a garden, flying about some old tree-stumps, last summer." The insect was figured in Wood's 'Index' among the doubtful British species, figure 72. The larva has been collected by Herr Grabow, of Berlin, in the decaying bark of mulberry trees.—IBID.

Camptogramma fluviata.—I should like to exchange a specimen of this insect, taken at Sidmouth last August, for a pair (a male and female) of *N. Carmelita*, in fine condition. Please write first, as I

have only one to part with.—E. S. NORCOMBE, 5, *Salutary Mount, Heavitree, Exeter*; Feb. 27.

Rivaria and *Alchemillaria*.—I will rear from the egg both the species (or varieties) and settle the point. At present I consider them species. *Alchemillaria* appears in the beginning or middle of May in perfect condition. *Rivaria* appears in the middle of June in perfect condition, at which time *Alchemillaria* is much worn. In July *Rivaria* is much worn. *Alchemillaria* again appears in August in perfect condition. Of *Rivaria* I have only taken one or two in August, miserable specimens, only fit for dissection.—IBID.

Duplicate Lepidoptera.—I have numbered them as far as the 'Manual' goes: the figures in parentheses show the number of specimens. 5 (1), 12 (5), 13 (4), 33 (2), 34 (1), 139 (1), 401 (1), 432 (1), 441 (2), 491 (2).

Zerene Procellaria (2),
Harpalyce Popularia (2),
Abraxas Ulmaria (4),
Odontoptera Bidentaria (1),
Phoxopteryx Lundana (1),
Tortrix Viburnana (6),
Pterophorus Phæodactylus (12),
Eupithecia Minutaria (2),
Coremia Olivaria (4),
Eusebia Bipunctaria (5),
Asopia Flammealis (6),
Pædisca Profundana (2),
„ Solandriana (4),
Depressaria Alstræmeriana (4),
„ Costosa (2),
Dictyopteryx Forskaleana (2),
Coccyx Nanana (6),
Emmelesia Hydraria (4),
Biston Hirtaria (1),
Rivula Sericealis (2),
Chauliodus Chærophyllellus (12).

C. Olivaria fair; the rest all good.—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester*; Feb. 24.

Tephrosia Crepuscularia. — Guenée gives the synonymes of this species thus,

T. Crepuscularia, De Geer, W. V., Hüb. 158, &c.

= *Strigularia*, Stephens, Wood.

= *Consonaria*, Wood.

RACES OR PERMANENT VARIETIES:—

(A). *T. Abietaria*, Haw., Steph., Wood.

= *Laricaria*, H. D. Cat.

(B). *T. Biundularia*, Esp.

= *Crepuscularia*, Haw., Steph., Wood, 517.

He says, "*T. Crepuscularia* is common in April and May, more rarely in July, and *T. Biundularia* common in England in May, among the oaks." Which of these two is our typical species? The figure of Wood, 517, is certainly intended for it; but then the very good figure of Hübner, 158, is an equally good representation of it. In Doubleday's Catalogue, *Biundularia* is given as a synonym of *Crepuscularia*, W. V., which is the same as Guenée's type, though he has preferred De Geer's name to that of the W. V. That the *Crepuscularia* of Guenée is the same as ours is rendered clear by his remark, "Common in April and May, more rarely in July," which is the habit of our insect. Mr. Burney, I think, has made a step in the right direction of the proof which alone can settle the question of identity or difference between *Crepuscularia* and *Laricaria*. I think it is a pity that Guenée should have restored Haworth's name of *Abietaria* for *Laricaria*. We have thus two closely allied insects having the same name.—C. R. BREE, *Stricklands*; Feb. 27.

COLEOPTERA.

Note on the Flying of Bembidia.—Did any of my brother "insect hunters" observe how freely the *Bembidia* made use of their wings during the remarkably hot summer of 1857? I most particularly

noticed this when in Cumberland, in June. Species that I never saw fly before would, on being disturbed, run at once to the top of a stone, open their wings and away. I lost many from another cause: not wishing to bottle any but the best I gave every individual a separate examination; many escaped by slipping from my fingers, and, taking wing as they fell (after the manner of a *Philonthus*), were soon out of danger. From this cause I missed a series of the rare *prasinum*: I had, on a very hot day, hunted some miles of the banks of the Irthing, with poor success, when I came to a large muddy bank, where *punctulatum* was in plenty, with what I took for *tibiale* amongst them, but they were so very active that every one escaped before I could make out what species it was. I bottled a few promiscuously; and when I came to set them out at night, I had the mortification to find that only three of *prasinum* were to be found; one of these, on trying to escape, flew into the water, and I now have him mounted, with the wings protruding. Having to return home next morning, I was unable to do more than hope to be more fortunate another time.—T. J. BOLD, in the 'Zoologist' for March.

PROBLEMS IN GEOMETRÆ.

No. IV.

IN looking through the second volume of M. Guenée's 'Geometræ,' I find that, independently of the genus *Eupithecia*, which of course I am saving till the last as a *bonne bouche*, that the larvæ of the following six species, though they have been collected, have never been described:—

Cabern rotundaria,

Alcucis pictaria,

Abraxas pantaria,

Pachylenemia hippocastanaria,
Cheimatobia filigrammaria, and
Harpalyce immanaria;
 and of the following 29 species the larvæ
 seem to be entirely unknown:—

Bapta taminaria,
 „ *temeraria*,
Lozogramma petraria,
Eupisteria Carbonaria,
Siona dealbata,
Aspilates citraria,
Cheimatobia Borearia,
Eubolia Multistrigaria,
Phæsyale flavicinctaria,
Coremia salicaria,
 „ *olivaria*,
 „ *pectinitaria*,
Emmelesia decoloraria,
 „ *tæniaria*,
 „ *bifasciaria*,
 „ *ericetaria*,
Thera variaria (Coniferata, C.),
Ypsipetes ruberaria,
Zerene procellaria,
Melanippe amnicularia,
Coremia minutaria,
Phibalapteryx gemmaria,
 „ *lapidaria*,
 „ *lignaria*,
 „ *polygrammaria*,
Phæsyale miaria,
Harpalyce picaria,
 „ *sagittaria*,
Anaitis imbutaria.

The names I have employed are those used in Doubleday's 'Catalogue.'

I have already received a valuable amount of information in reply to my previous enquiries, and trust the present appeal will be equally successful.

In four instances Guenée unites species which are here deemed as distinct, thus—

Unidentaria he deems a variety of
Ferrugaria,
Immanaria of *Russaria*,
Flavicinctaria of *Cæsiaria*, and
Alchemillaria of *Rivaria*.

If any of my readers can prove that these are the same or distinct species, I shall be glad to hear from them.—
 H. T. STAINTON, *Mountsfield, Lewisham*;
Feb. 23, 1858.

A DAY'S COLLECTING NEAR DORKING.

[Continued from p. 174.]

I now descended the long ridge, and, after taking a few of the pretty *Pempelia carnella*, entered the Mickleham road, and in a few minutes reached the corner of Headley Lane, up which I turned. Just as I entered I beheld a specimen of *Cnistis quadra* in the very act of flying from the wall on the right hand: I made a stroke, but missed the insect, which flew into a high tree on the other side of the road: stones, earth and sticks alike failed to make it reappear, so I reluctantly gave up the attempt. After a pleasant walk along the slope above the lane, where I captured another *Botys pandalis* and several very fine *B. hyalinalis*, I reached the "Hilly Field." By beating the yews at the foot of the field I obtained two more *Helvola*, several *Melanippe rivaria*, *Harpalyce ocellaria* and *Acidalia avar-saria*.

In the Hilly Field itself there seemed to be a remarkable dearth of Macros, with the exception of *Crambi*, which abounded. I captured *Dosithea ornataria*, *Phibalapteryx tersaria*, *Cleora lichénaria* and *Eupithecia sobrinaria*? Among the butterflies, *Pamphila Sylvanus* and *Linea* jerked about in company with *Polyommatus Alsus* and *Alexis*, and now and then a golden *Argynnis Adippe* swept by. The last individuals of *Nemeobius Lucina* flitted about the young firs, and on the downs above the field a few tattered representatives of *Thecla Rubi* still fought each other among the

young birches, while *Gnophria rubricollis* wheeled around the summits of the yews. Feeling by this time somewhat weary I drew forth my lunch, and, reclining under a friendly yew and oak that mingled their branches overhead, resolved to make myself comfortable. This, however the Diptera would by no means permit, and, observing how they assaulted my sandwiches, I wounded a corpulent gooseberry, and placed it in front of me on the grass, at the same time making the sandwich-sneakers retreat. A large bluebottle settled about eight inches from the gooseberry, and, after rubbing his hands, made a leap forwards of about three inches; other blue and green bottles now advanced from various quarters, and gathered around the prey: the first bluebottle darted upon the gooseberry and buried his tongue in the pulp: two greenbottles followed his example, and were quickly succeeded by others of different sorts and sizes, till at length the whole gooseberry was completely hidden by struggling flies. Now was the time to improve upon the proverb of "killing two birds with one stone,"—with one stone I resolved to immolate thirty at the least. I picked up a large flint, and let it drop exactly on the gooseberry; but, on lifting it, one bluebottle and two small flies were all the slain! The agility of these creatures is truly wonderful, and their courage is scarcely less so, for a few seconds only had elapsed and the crushed fruit was covered completely as before. But soon other devourers showed themselves; a number of ants came to share the booty, and it was amusing to see how frightened the bulky flies were at the approach of one of these energetic little creatures.

After a short rest I proceeded to return through the Hilly Field into the lane. The sun was very powerful, and both water and gooseberries were exhausted; I accordingly asked at the farmhouse in the lane for some water,

and having drunk it, astonished the girl who brought it by suddenly going close up to the wall and pinning a moth sitting thereon: it was *Hadena dentina* that I thus appropriated, and I answered the damsel's look of wonder by displaying the contents of my collecting-box. What she thought of me I know not, but her "Lor' now! what 'll ye ever do with 'em all?" was amusing to hear. On reaching Burford Bridge I was much interested in observing the evolutions and manœuvres of a number of the brilliant *Calopteryx Virgo* and *C. splendens*, which were sailing and darting about among the luxuriant bed of reeds and aquatic plants by the side of the stream. Another *H. dentina* and some magnificent male stag-beetles completed my captures before reaching home, where I found the first specimen of *Vanessa Polychloros* just emerged from the ehrysalis, and, what was quite as acceptable, a good dinner awaiting me.

After dinner the setting of my captures occupied me for an hour or two, after which I went and had a hunt in the garden and shrubbery. By beating I obtained from holly one *Aventia flexularia*, and from sundry trees and bushes *Coremia propugnaria*, *Harpalyce russaria* and *marmoraria*, *Eupithecia minutaria* and *rectangularia*, *Polypogon tarsicrinalis* and *Scopula prunalis* and *olivalis*. I also found a specimen of *Mamestra Persicariae* seated on the garden steps. After tea I looked over my sugaring apparatus, and behold there was no sugar left! A visit to the little grocer's shop was therefore necessary, and the frequency with which I purchased pounds and half-pounds of the coarsest brown sugar was, I could plainly perceive, a complete puzzle to the worthy grocer, who doubtless could but imagine that I was either about to set up an establishment in the toffy line, or else was a young gentleman with an uncommonly sweet "tooth" and disposition.

Having prepared my "sugar," and

equipped myself with lantern, net and boxes, I slowly sauntered up to Glory Wood; the wood crowning the summit of a hill, the rough seat just at the entrance—carved with numerous rustic initials—commands a pretty, though somewhat limited, view. As I rested for a few minutes after the ascent, I saw the sun low in the horizon, streaming his rays of ruddy gold among the trunks and rich green foliage of the oaks, as if to render the last hour of his presence the most gorgeous of the day. Soon the lower rim of the golden orb disappeared behind the dark, rounded outline of Denbies Hill, and I then rose to lay on the sweet mixture. I commenced with the tree immediately behind the seat, and then proceeded up the footpath, sugaring trees on each side, till I arrived at "The Glory," which consists of a group of seven very large Scotch firs, occupying a small cleared space on the very highest ground in the wood. Having sugared these noble trees I exhausted the rest of the liquor on the trees in a neighbouring path, and then returned to the seat at the entrance of the wood to await the arrival of darkness; but darkness on that still summer evening seemed as if it would never come. Though the sun had "gone from my gaze," it still reddened the summits of the trees, and when the last gleam had vanished, the cloudless sky and all around was yet bright with light. The orange glow above the hill deepened into red, and the red into crimson,—the bright blue above slowly changed into pale violet, and the distances among the trees became softened and obscured. Then, when the real twilight commenced, a thick, warm haze collected in the valley, and slowly rose up the sides of the surrounding hills, and objects stood out boldly, though flatly, against the sky. There was not a breath of air, and the stillness of all and everything was almost oppressive. At length a large bird swept almost close

by me on noiseless wing, and presently the silence was abruptly broken by a whirring, rattling, droning cry. I soon recognised my ill-named friend, the goatsucker, or, as I prefer to call him, the nightjar. "Oh, oh!" I thought, "this moth-catcher seems to have commenced operations, so I suppose it's time for me." I went out of the wood to watch my brother collector, and I soon saw his outline on the summit of a tall fir, where he rattled away for four minutes without once stopping. What can be the object of this very peculiar noise? Has it any power of attracting night-flying insects? or is it, on the other hand, a kind of warning cry to them to keep out of the way of the swift-winged prowler? The *Caprimulgus* suddenly slipped from his perch and glided among the trees, with the ease, swiftness and certainty of a bat, though with a more direct flight than that of the little winged Mammal.

As it was now dark, and I saw two or three moths flying in the direction of the sugar, I proceeded to light my bull's-eye. On turning the light on the first tree. I was pleased to behold a number of *Noctuæ* feasting heartily. Several varieties of *Noctua festiva*, *Hadena thalassina* and *Rusina tenebrosa* were the captures off the first tree; on the next a lovely *Thyatira Batis*, cautiously sipping the syrup, quite delighted me: I was not up then to the tricks of this species, and by turning the light on too suddenly, the beautiful creature was scared and fluttered off: the attraction of the sugar was, however, too strong, and in less than a minute *Batis* was again settled: by proceeding more cautiously I contrived to entrap her, and also some *Grammesia trilinea* and *Xylophasia hepatica*. I made three rounds of visits to my sugared trees, and on leaving at 11 o'clock I had captured the following species, in addition to the above:—*Leucania Comma*, *Xylophasia rurea*, *Noctua C-nigrum*, *Euplexia lucipara*, *Aplecta herbida*, *nebulosa*

and *advena*, and fine picked specimens of *Miana strigilis*, *Agrotis segetum*, *Phlogophora meticulosa*, &c.

As I returned it was, I think, the darkest night I was ever out in: neither moon nor stars were visible, and the thick haze enveloped everything, inso-much that down the hill I was very glad that I had the light of the lantern to assist me. On reaching home my victims were left unmolested till the morrow; and I need scarcely add that I slept soundly after a day of such pleasant out-of-door exercise.—ROLAND TRIMEN, 71, Guildford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.

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OF

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 76.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.

BUSY.

Few leaders have produced us more remonstrances from our correspondents than did that with the heading "Busy." Unfortunately the word is often specially applied not to those who are great workers, but to those who make a *great show* of working; and one correspondent directs our attention to the fact that *busy* people are often essentially mischievous, and that it would have been well for others had they not been quite so *busily* employed. Another writes to us and says, "What miserable performances must have been the sermons, articles and papers of the poor, jaded Lancashire Incumbent!" Our friend must surely be jealous of the prodigality of labour of the correspondent of 'The Times,' and therefore comforts himself by abusing what he cannot imitate.

It has often been remarked that the lazy boys are always those who are most apt to deduce a moral from the injurious effects which are sometimes seen resulting from over-study; it is to them a good excuse for idleness, that it is bad for the health to work too hard, and of course they

think they can best judge in their own cases what amount of work would be *too hard* for them.

The Latin proverb, "*Non multa, sed multum*," is often quoted against those who would squander their energies on a multitude of things without attaining proficiency in any. Now we have never advocated that tendency to diffusiveness, which is, alas! but too common, and one needs not to have lived to a very great age without observing that those who excel in any one branch of learning are far more likely to pride themselves on what they have done in other directions, just as clever musicians may be vain of their very inferior attempts at painting, whereas a clever painter perhaps goes out of his way to shine as a second-rate man of science, and another person, very learned in some of the -ologies, will achieve a poem, and then be far more proud of his skill in versification than of his elaborate papers on optics and astronomy.

A little well done is better than a great deal ill done. But yet, to return to our first text, much time is unnecessarily wasted by those who have not fully developed their organs of order and method, and we cannot recommend our readers to console

themselves for being lazy, by reflecting that the activity of some is mischievous.

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At YORK, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At SHEFFIELD, of Charles K. Jarvis, Periodical and News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At MIDDLETON, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.

At OLDHAM, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Gower Street, my address is now—J. T. SYME, 12, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. G., F. K., H. J. H., W. W., H. B., are thanked for their *Pyrallideous* information.

T. C.—Thanks.

C. E. C.—An advertisement: price 3s.

A. H.—Appears in May; very abundant; larva in decayed wood.

YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Report duly received; shall appear next week.

W. T. S.—Pins at Edleston and Williams, Crown Court, Cheapside, London; see 'Entomologist's Annual,' 1856, p. 174.

R. T.—1, *Epione apiciaria*; 2, *Acidalia imitaria*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Nemotois Scabiosellus.—I have some very good specimens of this insect, which I shall be very happy to exchange for other *Tineina*: my wants are very numerous, as I have but lately begun collecting this group. I shall be happy to send my lists to any one who can help me.—W. FARREN, jun., *King's Old Gateway, Cambridge*; March 1.

Eggs of Lepidoptera.—Since my communication, in No. 62 of the 'Intelli-

geneer,' p. 75, concerning the eggs of *L. Monacha* and *Dispar* and *T. Cratægi*, I have had a number of letters asking me what kind of larvæ I was in want of, and if I would exchange larvæ for imago. I am sorry that I have only been able to answer a very few of them, owing to a severe accident, having fractured three of my ribs; I therefore trust that those who have not heard from me will not think me wanting in courtesy. I hope to have some to dispose of, and shall be glad to hear from those persons wishing to make exchanges either of larvæ or imago: if they will state what kinds of either they can let me have, I will answer them by letter. Amongst many that I should like to breed I may mention *M. Cinxia* and *Athalia*, *V. Polychloros*, *A. Villica*, *P. Palpina*, *C. Curtula*, *E. Lunaria*, *Illustraria*, *Tiliaria*, &c.—WILLIAM RODGERS, *Moorgate Grove, Rotherham*; March 1.

New Locality for Eupithecia Togata.—About the middle of July, 1856, I caught a specimen of *E. Togata* at Marden, near Devizes, Wilts.—B. ROGERS, *Amesbury*; March 1.

Duplicate Pupæ.—I have got duplicate pupæ of *S. Carpinii* and *S. Populi*, and I shall be glad to exchange for either *S. Tiliæ*, *S. Ocellatus* or *S. Ligustri*.—G. LUMB, *Kirkgate, Wakefield*; March 1.

Larva of Harpalyce Sagittaria.—Seeing by the 'Intelligencer' that the larva of *H. Sagittaria* appears to be unknown, I beg to send you the following description with particulars:—Larva pale drab, with several fine and distinct lines of a dark drab colour running parallel down the sides; a chain of rhombus-shaped markings of the same colour down the centre of the back, one on each segment, with a central spot in each also dark drab. In July, 1855, I captured a female, which laid nearly thirty eggs; they hatched in about ten days. I fed the larvæ upon narrow head (*Sagittaria*); they seemed to

prefer the flowers, but they ate sparingly and grew very slowly, as by the end of September they appeared only three parts grown; their number had also diminished to about eight or nine. I then gave them to Mr. Bond, who kept them alive till October, but they afterwards died. From my failure to rear them I conclude either that the larva hibernates, or that *Sagittaria* is not their proper food.—THOMAS BROWN, 13, *King's Parade, Cambridge*; March 5.

Rivaria and Alchemillaria.—My dates for *Rivaria* are June 29 and July 11, but the first were the best: they were taken in Warwickshire and in Cornwall. I have not met with it in Worcester-shire, where *Alchemillaria* is common. In Warwickshire I beat it out of high bushes on the side of a wood, and in Cornwall from a very high hedge within a hundred yards of woodland. *Alchemillaria*, according to my experience, haunts banks and the lower parts of hedges, and I have found *Annicularia* in company with it, but not *Rivaria*.—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester*; March 5.

Stock exhausted.—I desire to thank those numerous correspondents who have favoured me with lists of their duplicates, but whose letters I have been unable to answer. During the summer and the autumn I hope to have some few more duplicates of most of the insects I named in No. 72 of the 'Intelligencer,' when I shall be glad to hear again from any of my correspondents, and then, I hope, with better success to both parties.—REV. B. H. BIRKS, *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames*; March 7.

COLEOPTERA.

Captures of Coleoptera.—I have been several times during the last week or so into the sand-hills, where I have taken the following under moss and among the dead roots of the bent:—*Calathus mollis*? very abundant. A few specimens of

Opatrum tibiale, *Phylan gibbus*, *Dromius linearis* and *foveolus*, *Demetrius atricapilla*, *Philonthus splendens* and a great variety of other small Staphylinidæ of which I do not know the names, also *Phytonomus arator* and *nigrirostris*. I also found a specimen of *Phalacrus æneus*, an insect I have never taken before. I have duplicates of

Cicindela hybrida (indifferent),
Chrysomela staphylea,
Haltica flexuosa,
Phylan gibbus,
Crioceris cyanella,
 „ *Asparagi*,
Dromius linearis,
 „ *foveolus*,
 „ *quadrinaculatus*,
Demetrius atricapilla,
Salpingus planirostris,
Sitona lineata,
 „ *hispidula*,
Bembidion littorale,
Calathus mollis.

My wants are too numerous to mention.
 —R. TYRER, jun., *Row Lane, Southport*;
March 5.

A NEW AND CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR CORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Many things have been noticed in the 'Intelligencer' as substitutes for cork, but none amongst them will, I think, compete for cheapness with the "Inodorous Felt," which may be obtained at Croggon's, Dowgate Hill, at 1d. the square foot. I have lined two large boxes with it, and for butterflies and large insects I think it will answer most admirably: it holds the pins very firmly, but for small moths I fear it is scarcely soft enough for the fine pins.

Although stated to be "Inodorous," it is not entirely so; this, however, is probably a great advantage, as it will do away with the necessity of using camphor, and thus be a further saving to the economical entomologist.

I exhibited a large box, 2 feet square, lined with this substance, at the meeting of the Entomological Society, on Monday evening last, lined top and bottom, and the cost was only 7d.

JOSEPH STEVENS.

Upper Richmond Road,
Wandsworth.

PYRALIDÆ OF WHICH THE LARVÆ ARE UNKNOWN.

THE following list is rather a formidable one, but perhaps some of our readers can assist in reducing it. The three species marked * have been reared, but no description of the larva has been kept; of the remaining thirty-two the larvæ are entirely unknown.

Hypenodes albistrigalis,
 „ *costæstrigalis*,
 „ *humidalis*,
 * *Polypogon derivialis*,
 „ *cribralis*,
Pyralis fimbrialis,
 * „ *farinalis*,
 „ *glauconalis*,
Aglossa cuprealis,
Cledobia angustalis,
Pyrausta ostrinalis,
 „ *cespitalis*,
 „ *cingulalis*,
 „ *anguinalis*,
 „ *octomaculalis*,
Rhodaria sanguinalis,
Asopia Flammealis,
Prodelia literalis,
Ebulca ciliaris,
Stenia punctalis,

Hydrocampa Nymphæalis,
Botys paudalis,
 „ *flavalis*,
 „ *hyalinalis*,
 „ *lancealis*,
 „ *fuscalis*,
Mecyna asinalis,
Ebulea Verbascalis,
Pionca stramentalis,
 **Spilodes cinctalis*,
Scopula alpinalis,
 „ *etialis*,
 „ *ferrugalis*,
 „ *decrepitalis*.

In the above list the names used are those in Doubleday's Catalogue.—H. T. STANTON; *March* 1.

ENTOMOLOGY IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Baltimore, Maryland,
Feb. 6, 1858.

Sir,—We have for several years been acquainted with some of your entomological publications, particularly the 'Annual,' and we have been struck with your zeal in promoting the study of Entomology.

Our correspondence with European entomologists has hitherto been confined to some on the Continent, particularly Germany, with whose works we are more familiar than with those of English authors, though the latter are far from being unknown to us.

You are aware that, though a good deal has been done towards illustrating our insects, a vast field yet remains uncultivated. Entomology, as a Science, has as yet few labourers, though Melsheimer, Say, Leconte, Harris, Fitch and some others have described thousands of our insects, and every year adds to the number of collaborators in this interesting

pursuit. We have as yet no such systematic works on any of the orders as you Englishmen can boast of, and as the sale of such works is so inconsiderable, a long time will elapse before any entomologist among us can venture to publish one. There is abundant material wrought out, but no one can afford to print on his own responsibility, and hence our writers must content themselves with giving the results of their labours through the medium of our scientific magazines.

Very little has as yet been done in the orders Neuroptera, Hemiptera and Micro-Lepidoptera, beyond the species described by the older European writers, and it is to these orders especially that a few of us are directing our attention. Though, as we said before, we possess the principal works on those orders (excepting your 'Tineina,' which we have just ordered) and large collections of species, yet we think that the possession of generic *types* would greatly facilitate our labours.

One of our designs in writing to you now is, to ascertain whether you or any of your numerous entomological friends would furnish us with such specimens, viz. Hemiptera, Orthoptera, Neuroptera and Micro-Lepidoptera. We promise to make equivalent returns of whatever you may desire, and which it is in our power to furnish, or, if you wish it, we will send a box in advance.

We want a correspondent who will take the pains to clear up some difficulties which we have encountered. To give you an idea of what we mean, allow us to state that *Fidicina tibicea*, L., is said by some authors to occur in South America, by others in North America; Walker's British Museum Catalogue 'Homoptera,' p. 94, gives it as found in "N. America and Massachusetts" (which is equivalent to England and Yorkshire). He reduces Say's *pruinosa* with a ? to a synonyme, but quotes Merian and Brown's 'Jamaica' for it. Afterwards he gives *pruinosa*, S., as a distinct spe-

cies. On p. 116, he gives *Canicularis*, Harris, as a distinct species, which among us is regarded as a mere variety of *pruinosa*, S., having larger valves. What we want is a correspondent who will take the trouble to compare certain species which we shall send him with presumed similar species in the British Museum, in order to come to a proper conclusion. If our proposition be accepted we shall hereafter more fully explain our difficulties.

Yours very respectfully,

REV. JOHN G. MORRIS, D.D.
PHILIP R. UHLER.

A SUGGESTION FOR MR. WALTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—At this time, when so much information is sought with respect to the Coleoptera of this country, and when we are looking so eagerly for the long-talked-of 'Catalogue of British Coleoptera,' I feel sure that any instalment of correct information would be considered a valuable acquisition to the student. Mr. Walton, in his British Museum 'Catalogue,' has done that for the extensive group of the Rhyneophora which we trust, before long, others equally competent will do for the rest of the Coleoptera. But it may not be generally known to young collectors that, besides this, Mr. Walton has published some most admirable papers in the 'Annals of Natural History' respecting these insects: these notices are scattered over several volumes of the first series of that publication, and are now difficult to obtain. It would be doing good service to republish them separately in a cheap form as a companion to the 'Catalogue,' and perhaps a hint from you in the 'Intelligencer'

might induce Mr. Walton to undertake this task.

H. F.

IDLE REGRETS FOR THE PAST.—We can all look back to past life and see mistakes that have been made, to a certain extent, perhaps, irreparable ones. We can see where our education was fatally misdirected. The profession chosen for you perhaps was not the fittest, or you are out of place, and many things might have been better ordered. Now, it is wise to forget all that. It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. What we are, and where we are, is God's providential arrangement,—God's doing, though it may be man's misdoing; and the manly and wise way is to look your disadvantages in the face, and see what can be made out of them. Life, like war, is a series of mistakes, and he is not the best general who makes the fewest false steps. Poor mediocrity may secure that; but he is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes. Forget mistakes; organize victories out of mistakes.—F. W. ROBERTSON.

THE ECLIPSE.

ON Monday next an opportunity will occur of noting the effects which a nearly total eclipse of the sun will have upon insect-life.

The eclipse is unfortunately early in the year for its effect to be noticed with advantage, especially after the very backening weather we have lately had, still if the 15th of March be a mild balmy day, some of the evening moths

may be observed emerging from their retreats at the time of greatest obscuration, and it would be almost worth while singaring for *Flavicornis*, on the chance of one mistaking the moon's shadow for the approach of evening. Many years will clapse before another eclipse of equal magnitude occurs in this country.

We believe we have readers at Northampton and Peterborough, both places on the line of greatest obscuration, and we beg such as can do so to turn their attention especially to the effect the "darkness at noon-day" will have on the "World of Insects."

NOTES ON NOCTUÆ.

(From Guenée's '*Histoire Naturelle des Noctuérites*.')

[Continued from p. 112.]

Miselia.

The larvæ of this genus are quite as strange, though in a different fashion, as those of *Valeria*. Here the first segments are not swollen, and the head, far from being surrounded, projects beyond the neck, and is flattened in front and forked above. This character, and the larva being flattened beneath and spotted there with black, cause the larvæ to resemble those of a very distant family, the Cato-calidæ, with which they might easily be confounded were it not for the absence of the membranous hairs along the sides; besides there is the same vivacity of their movements when we touch them, the same position when they are sheltered along the branches. This is a very singular instance of conformity between insects so different and so far apart. The larvæ grow slowly, and, though they begin to feed early in spring, the perfect insects do not appear till the end of autumn. The cocoons of the *Miselia* are spun, and plastered with great art; for it is no

longer grains of earth heaped together, but a fine matter intimately fastened to the silk. These cocoons are perfectly oval, and so consistent that one's fingers alone are not able to tear them. In the perfect state the *Miselia* still preserve a peculiar appearance, but they are less Bombyciform than the genus *Valeria*.

Agriopsis.

We now return to the normal form of the Hadenidæ: the larva of this genus has no tubercular eminences, nor is it flattened beneath, &c. It lives on the largest oak trees, and retires by day amongst the large chinks of the bark, where it is so firmly wedged that it is impossible to pull it out by main force without tearing it. This habit has caused some entomologists to believe that it fed upon lichens, but, in truth, it feeds on leaves, as all the others of the family. It changes to the chrysalis at the foot of the tree, and in places where the soil is clayey it contrives to make its cocoon in the hardest portion; hence one is much surprised to obtain pupæ on breaking clods as hard as flint.

THE LATE MR. RICHARD WEAVER.—We understand the collection of insects of the late Mr. Richard Weaver will shortly be sold.

SUBSCRIBERS to the 'INTELLIGENCER' who are desirous of receiving each consecutive number of the 'MANUAL' as it appears, from No. XV. to XXIV., both inclusive, will please transmit thirty Penny Postage Stamps to E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate. The receipt of No. XV. will be an acknowledgment of the payment having come to hand.

On Thursday, April 1, will be published, price Threepence, No. XV. (THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SECOND VOLUME) of

On Saturday, April 3, 1858, will be published No. 79 (THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME) of

A MANUAL
OF
BRITISH BUTTERFLIES
AND MOTHS.

By H. T. STAINTON.

London: Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

MR. RICHARD SHIELD, Author of 'PRACTICAL HINTS,' a gentleman most devotedly attached to Natural History, especially Entomology, is desirous of proceeding out to SOUTH AMERICA to collect *Insects, Shells, Birds* and other objects of Natural History, for which purpose, and to enable him to do so, he most respectfully solicits subscriptions from those gentlemen who are making Collections, or who are interesting themselves in his behalf, promising that all his best exertions shall be used to merit their favours and to fulfil their wishes.

AMOUNTS ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

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H. T. Stainton	. . .	15 0 0
F. Grut	. . .	5 0 0
H. Cumming	. . .	5 0 0
Major Parry	. . .	5 0 0
W. C. Hewitson	. . .	5 0 0
Alexander Fry	. . .	10 0 0

Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. S. Stevens, Natural History Agent, 24, Bloomsbury Street.

First Book in Entomology.

THE INSECT HUNTERS.
By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., late President of the Entomological Society.
1s. 6d.

London: W. Kent & Co., Paternoster Row.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

This Summer Volume of the 'Intelligencer' will terminate at the end of September.

Those who make any discoveries or captures of importance are requested to communicate at once with the Editor (MR. H. T. STAINTON).

Those who wish the 'Intelligencer' forwarded by post are requested to transmit 4s. 6d. in postage stamps to E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, N.E., on or before March 30th, 1858.

Will be published every Saturday by E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, and by W. Kent and Co., 51, 52, Paternoster Row; and may be had of all Booksellers and News-men.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that the 'Intelligencer' cannot be posted unless their subscription be prepaid. Each subscriber will please to consider the receipt of No. 79 an acknowledgment that his subscription has been received. When more copies than one are posted to the same address one penny for postage only is required; thus the subscription for two copies is 6s. 9d., for three copies 9s., for four copies 11s. 3d., and so on, adding only 2s. 3d. for each additional copy subscribed for.—EDWARD NEWMAN.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, March 13, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 77.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

THE number of local Entomological Societies seems steadily on the increase; we believe a new one is in contemplation at Devonport, and we hope that before long every town which is of sufficient importance to return Members to Parliament will be deemed populous enough to furnish a local Entomological Society. But it will be seen, from the very nature of the thing, that if all our boroughs form local Entomological Societies, and each Society meets monthly, we cannot possibly find room in our columns to report the proceedings of each Society, however attentive and regular the Secretaries may be in transmitting us those reports.

Though we should be glad to see these Societies as numerous as represented towns, yet we do not consider it a matter of necessity that a town which returns two Members should be blessed with two Entomological Societies, nor do we consider it even by any means advisable that such should be the case.

We have been led to this consideration by the simultaneous receipt of two reports (which appear in another

column of this day's impression) of the York Entomological Society.

York is a large place, a fine place, and a very worthy place, and lo!

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by the sun of York."

But surely the two *friendly* Societies should not both monopolize the same title;

"Methinks there are two Richmonds in the field,"

but the question of course arises which is which? We are always curious to know which is the original shop for Jean Marie Farina's Eau-de-Cologne, or which is the original "Little Dustpan." Now which is the original York Entomological Society? Perhaps next month they will both be claiming the title of *original*.

Our readers will perceive that at the meeting held at Mr. Prest's several members were present, but at the meeting held at Mr. Hind's there does not appear to have been any one present but Mr. Hind and two friends, one of whom Mr. Hind elected member and Secretary, and who then, in this latter capacity, transmitted us a report of Mr. Hind's poetical effusions.

The one Society appears as the original one, because the report comes in the usual hand-writing of the usual Secretary, and we recognise many of the members as regular attendants; only this Society has moved to new quarters.

The other Society dates from the old address, Mr. Hind's, and, as was natural in Mr. Hind's house, we find Mr. Hind in his own chair,—and long may he worthily occupy that post,—but we see no other symptoms of identity: are we to conclude that it was the house that enjoyed the license, and not the Society?

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church St., Shoreditch; A.W. Huekett, 3, East Road, City Road.

At PECKHAM, of — Weatherley, High Street.

At BRIGHTON, of John Taylor, News-agent, Stationer, &c., 86, North Lane.

At LEEDS, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At BIRMINGHAM, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street, and T. J. Wilkinson, 11, Ludgate Hill.

At YORK, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

At CHELTENHAM, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At SHEFFIELD, of Charles K. Jarvis, Periodical and News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At MIDDLETON, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.

At OLDHAM, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At ROTHERHAM, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At MAIDSTONE, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers and Stationers, 31, Mill Street.

N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Flavicinctaria and *Casiaria*. — In M. Guenée's work on *Geometra*, I understand he unites two species, and makes them varieties of one and the same; I allude to *Flavicinctaria* and *Casiaria*. I believe I can prove that these species are distinct: when in Scotland, last summer, I took and examined fully 1000 specimens of *Casiaria*, and in no instance could I find any of that beautiful deep yellow, which is one of the most striking colours in *Flavicinctaria*. In the month of July I took some larvæ feeding on the common heath: they were new to me; they were of a dark colour, with some purple angular markings on the back: in August these produced *Casiaria*. This insect swarms on all the mountains in Perthshire, and is equally abundant in

the valleys and on the mountain tops: wherever there is heath, there is *Cæsiaria*. After this species has been out about three weeks, if you go up the burns or mountain water-courses, but at some elevation, you will find *Flavicinctaria* just out. Of course, as *Cæsiaria* is everywhere, you will see them along with *Flavicinctaria*, but you will not find the latter species at any distance from the water-courses, as the larva feeds on *Saxifrage*, which only grows in the burns. Another instance of the specific distinctness of the insects is that, though they are both found at rest on the faces of rocks, *Cæsiaria* is excessively restless, and flies off before you can get to them to box them, but all the *Flavicinctaria* are left behind.—H. J. HARDING, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; March 8.

[M. Guenée, in his Errata and Addenda, admits that our *Flavicinctata* must be considered distinct, but doubts whether it be the Continental species known by that name. However, Freyer, who treats of the larva of the Continental *Flavicinctata*, says it feeds on *Saxifraga petraea*; the larva he figures as dull green, with a row of reddish white dorsal triangles.]

Undescribed Geometra Larvæ.—I have repeatedly bred *Cabera rotundaria* from the larva, which feeds on birch: it is very similar to the larva of *Pusaria*, but, I think, is rather thicker towards the abdomen, and I believe does not vary from pale green to quite brown, as the latter does: the larva of *Rotundaria* is pale green. I bred a specimen of *Bapta temeraria* from a beautiful bright green larva, with a red head and marked with red on each segment: it was beat from a wild cherry tree at Joydon Wood, in September, and the insect appeared last June. The larva of *Cheimatobia borearia* is not uncommon at West Wickham, in June, on birch: this larva is very similar to that of *Brumaria*, but more transparent and the lines less distinct; it has a brown

head, thus differing from the larva of *Brumaria*, the head of which is always green. I have bred several specimens of *Ypsipetes ruberaria* from larvæ obtained on Wimbledon Common in September; they fed in curled-up leaves of fallow: it is a dirty white or greyish larva, and is slightly hairy. Of *Phæsyale Miaria* I have bred several specimens from larvæ obtained from oak and birch, in Headley Lane, in the middle of August: it is a long slender green larva, with two forks projecting beyond the abdomen.—W. MACHIN, 35, William St., Globe Fields, Mile End; March 9.

Undescribed Geometra Larvæ.—I bred a specimen of *C. miata* this autumn from a larva beaten off alder, full fed August 18: it so closely resembled the larva of *C. russata* that at the time I did not detect the difference: the pupa was covered with a bloom like that of *C. trapetzina*. I had seven or eight larvæ of *C. obliquaria* in 1856, and bred the perfect insect in 1857: I beat them off broom (*Spartium scoparium*) towards the middle of August: this larva closely resembles that of *C. Spartiata*, but is a much darker green, and wants the yellowish tinge; it is also thicker towards the head, and not so smooth: I think there can be no doubt whatever that Lyonet is entirely mistaken in supposing that it feeds on bramble; I am convinced that it is exclusively a broom feeder: the perfect insect is out from the middle of May to the middle of July: I took it, this last season, without intermission between May 20 and July 7: the larva of *C. Spartiata* is full fed in June and July; it has sometimes a regular yellow stripe on each side. M. Guenée remarks upon the difficulty of rearing the larva of *E. cervinaria* through the winter: any one who takes the trouble may find the larva abundantly in June by searching among the leaves of *Malva sylvestris*, and sometimes on the common garden hollyhock: it is then not at all difficult to

rear, but must have plenty of air, as it perspires very freely.—REV. H. HARPUR CLEWE, *Stowmarket*; March 9.

COLEOPTERA.

Larvæ in Blackberries.—Last autumn I collected several larvæ feeding in the fruit of the blackberry, supposing at the time they were Lepidopterous. Upon examining my breeding-tin, a few days ago, I discovered that my Lepidopterous larvæ had turned to Coleoptera.—A. D. TAYLOR, 83, *Nelson Square, Bermondsey*; March 9.

Lost an Entomologist.—If this should meet the eye of the Rev. H. A. Stowell, late of Faversham, Kent, will he have the kindness to forward me his address? —W. FARREN, jun., *King's Old Gateway, Cambridge*; March 13.

Backwardness of the Sallows.—Having made a careful scrutiny of all the sallows in our neighbourhood, we believe a fortnight must yet elapse before any are in blossom. Other localities may be more forward.

YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The March meeting of this Society was held on Monday, the 1st inst., at Mr. Prest's, 7, Castlegate, where they will continue to be held until further notice. Mr. Prest in the chair.

Mr. B. J. Moore exhibited *A. Atropos*, *L. Canosa*, *G. Quercifolia*, also a case containing many interesting Geometrae and Tortrices.

Mr. Prest exhibited *C. Davus*, *D. Fascelina*, *A. Menyanthidis*, &c.

Mr. Helstrip exhibited *Colias Edusa* and *Hyale*, and *M. Cinxia*, also extremely fine bred specimens of *C. Ligniperda* and *S. Pavonia-Minor*.

Mr. Robinson exhibited *Apatura Iris*,

M. Stellatarum, *S. Bombyliformis*, *S. Bembeciformis*, *T. Tipuliforme*, *T. Pastinum*, *D. Templi* and *P. Bajularia*.

Mr. R. Anderson exhibited a fine specimen of *A. Lathonia*, taken in a garden at Kemp Town, near Brighton, last August, whilst hovering over some flowers of Valerian. He also exhibited sets of *C. Hyale*, *O. Gonostigma*, male and female, and specimens of *E. Versicolora*, male and female, which were captured at Ramnoeh last spring.

The next meeting will be held on Monday, the 5th of April, at 8 o'clock in the evening.—R. ANDERSON, *Secretary, Coney Street, York* (to whom all communications must be addressed).

THE YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of this Society was held at Mr. Hind's, 25, Gillygate, on Monday, the 1st inst., when Mr. John Young was admitted a member of the Society.

Mr. Hind exhibited some very beautiful specimens of *Zcuzera Esculi*, *Leiocampa Dictæa*, *Orgyia Gonostigma*, *Acronycta Ligustri*, *Dipterygia Pinastri* and *Acontia Luctuosa*.

Mr. J. Smithies exhibited very fine specimens of *Eriogaster Lanestris*, bred from larvæ collected by himself.

Mr. Hind delivered a very interesting lecture on that branch of Entomology termed Lepidoptera, and their truly wonderful appearance under microscopic influence. After treating on the exceeding regularity of the depositing of the eggs, illustrated by various specimens he has collected, as well as by drawings of the form and nature of the egg, as seen through a microscope, he went on to describe the different stages of transformation, and the gradual development of the insect. During the discourse he related various interesting anecdotes

touching the nature and progress of the study of Entomology, and concluded by commenting on the delicate and beautiful appearance of the insect: the magnificent and harmonious blending of colours he described as

"My wings are of the finest blue,
Grand as the turquoise stone,
Like the blue of yonder sky,
When seen at early morn."

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hind was proposed and carried for his kindness, and the meeting adjourned to the first Monday in April.

THE GRADUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'INTELLIGENCER.'

Sir,—Some time has now elapsed since a letter appeared in your columns, offering, in the names of our respective Societies, to supply the demand that had been made for a Gradus of the names of British Lepidoptera.

The Entomological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge have been since then working at the subject, and now we are able to state that, early in the summer, we hope to issue two publications. Of these one will be 'An Accentuated List of the British Lepidoptera,' with the quantities of the names marked: of this (we hope) the price will be about 3*d*. The other publication will give the derivations of the generic and specific names, the times when, the persons by whom, and, as far as possible, the reasons why, the several names were given: of this the price will probably be about 2*s*., but this will depend on the number of subscribers' names we receive.

We hope that thus the List will be within the reach of all classes of entomologists, and that the discussion about the Gradus will terminate.

We shall be glad to receive the names

of those who will take copies of our work.

We remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

H. ADAIR PICKARD,
Curator Oxford Univ. Ent. Soc.

A. F. SEALY,
Hon. Sec. Cambridge Ent. Soc.
70, Trumpington Street.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE GEOMETRÆ.

[Continued from p. 158.]

Family VIII. ACIDALIDÆ (*continued*).

253. *Bradyepetes auataria*

Family IX. CABERIDÆ.

177. *Cabera pusaria*

178. „ *rotundaria*

179. „ *exanthemaria*

176. *Bapta temeraria*

175. „ *taminaria*

187. *Aleucis pictaria*

Family X. MACARIDÆ.

31. *Aventia flexularia*

33. *Macaria alternaria*

32. „ *nototaria*

34. „ *litraria*

35. *Halia Wavaria*

Family XI. FIDONIDÆ.

254. *Strenia clathraria*

79. *Lozogramma petraria*

38. *Numeria pulveraria*

30. *Mæsia favillacearia*

40. *Fidonia plumaria*

42. *Eupisteria carbonaria*

39. *Fidonia atomaria*

41. „ *pinaria*

44. *Eupisteria quinquaria*

45. *Speranza conspicuaria*

263. *Minoa Euphorbiaria*

256. *Siona dealbaria*

180. *Cabera strigillaria*

36. *Aspilates citraria*

37. „ *gilvaria*

Family XII. ZERENIDÆ.

172. *Abraxas grossularia*
 173. „ *ulmaria*
 174. „ *pantaria*
 168. *Zerene adustaria*
 248. *Pœcilophasia marginaria*

Family XIII. LIGIDÆ.

258. *Paehyenemia hippocastanaria*

Family XIV. HIBERNIDÆ.

48. *Hibernia rupicaprararia*
 47. „ *leucophæaria*
 50. „ *aurantiaria*
 49. „ *progemmaria*
 51. „ *defoliaria*
 46. *Anisopteryx æscularia*

Family XV. LARENTIDÆ.

135. *Cheimatobia brunaria*
 134. „ *borearia*
 131. „ *dilutaria*
 132. „ *autumnaria*
 133. „ *filigrammaria*
 89. *Coremia didymaria*
 86. *Eubolia multistrigaria*
 127. *Phæsyle cæsiaria*
 128. „ *flavicinctaria*
 90. *Coremia salicaria*
 94. „ *olivaria*
 95. „ *pæctinitaria*
 159. *Emmelesia rivularia*
 160. „ *hydraria*
 163. „ *albularia*
 161. „ *decoloraria*
 165. „ *tæniaria*
 166. „ *bifasciaria*
 164. „ *ericetaria*
 214. *Eupithecia venosaria*
 213. „ *consignaria*
 188. „ *linaria*
 189. „ *pulchellaria*
 208. „ *centaurearia*
 209. „ *succenturiaria*
 207. „ *piperaria*
 „ *pernotata* (Zool. for
 March, p. 5963)
 194. „ *plumbcolaria*

Eupithecia Haworthiata (Zool.
1856, p. 5139)

222. „ *palustraria*
 „ *helveticaria* (Ent. An.
 1858, p. 87)
 206. „ *callunaria*
 „ *eugenata* (Zool. 1856,
 p. 5140)
 204. „ *castigaria*
 „ *pinpinellata* (Zool.
 1856, p. 5140)
 221. „ *pusillaria*
 211. „ *irriguaria*
 „ *denotata* (Zool. 1856,
 p. 5140)
 202. „ *innotaria*
 195. „ *indigaria*
 „ *constrictata* (Zool.
 1856, p. 5140)
 199. „ *nanaria*
 217. „ *subnotaria*
 205. „ *austeraria*
 „ *expallidata* (Zoologist,
 1856, p. 5140)
 197. „ *elongaria*
 196. „ *minutaria*
 „ *assimilata* (Zool. 1856,
 p. 5140)
 216. „ *tenuiaria*
 „ *subciliata* (Zool. 1856,
 p. 5140)
 220. „ *subumbraria*
 201. „ *abbreviaria*
 200. „ *exiguaria*
 198. „ *sobrinaria*
 215. „ *togaria*
 218. „ *pumiliaria*
 191. „ *coronaria*
 190. „ *rectangularia*
 192. „ *debiliaria*
 223. „ *sparsaria*
 139. *Lobophora sexualisaria*
 138. „ *hexapteraria*
 140. *Acasis viretaria*
 137. *Lobophora lobularia*
 136. „ *polycommaria*
 103. *Thera juniperaria*
 102. „ *variaria*
 101. „ *simularia*

100. *Thera firmaria* [p. 40]
Ypsipetes ruberata (Ent. An. 1855,
 126. „ *impluviana*
 125. „ *elutaria*
 171. *Zerene rubiginaria*
 114. *Harpalyce ocellaria*
 169. *Zerene albicillaria*
 154. *Melanippe hastaria*
 155. „ *tristaria*
 170. *Zerene procellaria*
 158. *Melanippe amnicularia*
 157. „ *rivaria*
 156. „ *alchemillaria*
 96. *Coremia montanaria*
 115. *Harpalyce galiaria*
 97. *Coremia fluctuaria*
 104. *Anticlea sinuaria*
 108. „ *rubidaria*
 106. „ *badiaria*
 105. „ *derivaria*
 107. „ *berberaria*
 99. *Coremia munitaria*
 98. „ *propugnaria*
 91. „ *ferrugaria*
 92. „ *unidentaria*
 93. „ *ligustraria*
 152. *Campptogramma bilinearia*
 150. *Phibalapteryx gemmaria*
Campptogramma fluviaria (Intell.
 No. 75, p. 179)
 145. *Phibalapteryx tersaria*
 148. „ *lapidaria*
 149. „ *lignaria*
 147. „ *polygrammaria*
 146. „ *vitalbaria*
 141. *Triphosa dubitaria*
 144. *Scotosia vetularia*
 143. „ *rhannaria*
 142. *Triphosa certaria*
 151. *Eucosmia undularia*
 129. *Phæsyle psittacaria*
 130. „ *miaria*
 113. *Harpalyce picaria*
 112. „ *ruptaria*
 116. „ *sagittaria*
 123. „ *russaria*
 124. „ *immanaria*
 110. „ *suffumaria*
 111. „ *silacearia*

109. *Steganolophia ribesaria*
 122. *Harpalyce achatinaria*
 121. „ *popularia*
 117. „ *fulvaria*
 120. „ *pyraliaria*
 119. „ *marmoraria*
 118. „ *chenopodiaria*

Family XVI. EUBOLIDÆ.

84. *Eubolia cervinaria* [p. 64]
 „ *mæniata* (Ent. An. 1855,
 85. „ *mensuraria*
 78. *Phasiane plumbaria*
 87. *Eusebia bipunctaria*
 80. *Lozogramma lineolaria*
 83. *Anaitis imbutaria*
 81. „ *plagiaria*
 257. *Siona nivcaria*
 259. *Chesias spartiaria*
 260. „ *obliquaria*

Family XVII. SIONIDÆ.

261. *Odezia chærophyllaria*.

The above is the arrangement which will be followed in the 'Manual;' the names, as before, I have cited from Mr. Doubleday's Catalogue, the numerals prefixed indicating the relative position in that Catalogue. — H. T. STANTON; *March* 10, 1858.

A SWARM OF LIFE.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
 Moths to sugared trees won't come;
 You will rouse them from their slumbers,
 If to sugar you add rum.

Go at dusk, with ardour burning,
 Spread the composition thick,
 And then soon with light returning,
 Find the moths have been more quick.

And, beside the welcome features
 Of the beauties there at rest,
 You will see some hideous creatures,
 Each one an unbidden guest.

Spiders, beetles, daddylonglegs,
Flies and earwigs, that have come
Greedy to drink the sweet dregs
Of the sugar and the rum.

Night with mist or gentle breezes,
Blowing from the South or West,
Is the night that moths most pleases,
Is the night that they love best.

Trust no night, however pleasant,
With a sky serene and clear,
Nor the moon, when she is present,
To reveal that you are near.

Of these things let me remind you,
Things I noted many a time,
Or, like me, you'll leave behind you,
Mothless all your bait subline.

More than you, perhaps some other
Now may find his way more plain,
And the disappointed brother,
Seeing may take heart again.

Let all then be up and acting,
With a heart for any fate,
And when they would go attracting,
Choose such nights to spread their bait.

*On Thursday, April 1, will be published,
price Threepence, No. XV. (THE FIRST
NUMBER OF THE SECOND VOLUME) of*

A MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

By H. T. STAINTON.

London: Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

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ralist.

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Street, Birmingham.

*On Saturday, April 3, 1858, will be pub-
lished No. 79 (THE FIRST NUMBER OF
A NEW VOLUME) of*

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

This Summer Volume of the 'Intelli-
gencer' will terminate at the end of
September.

Those who make any discoveries or
captures of importance are requested to
communicate at once with the Editor
(Mr. H. T. STAINTON).

Those who wish the 'Intelligencer'
forwarded by post are requested to trans-
mit 4s. 6d. in postage stamps to E. NEW-
MAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate
Street, N.E., on or before March 30th,
1858.

Will be published every Saturday
by E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street,
Bishopsgate Street, and by W. Kent
and Co., 51, 52, Paternoster Row; and
may be had of all Booksellers and News-
men.

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consider the receipt of No. 79 an acknow-
ledgment that his subscription has been
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are posted to the same address one penny
for postage only is required; thus the
subscription for two copies is 6s. 9d., for
three copies 9s., for four copies 11s. 3d.,
and so on, adding only 2s. 3d. for each
additional copy subscribed for.—EDWARD
NEWMAN.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN,
Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the county of Mid-
dlesex.—Saturday, March 20, 1858.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 78.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

[PRICE 1d.]

OUR CIRCULATION.

THE fact that during the winter months our average circulation of six hundred has steadily continued is no doubt cheering. Each season adds to the number of entomologists, each season adds therefore to the number of those who want the 'Intelligencer.' If our circulation during the past six months has been six hundred, we confidently anticipate that during the next six months it will be more than six hundred; for manifestly the readers find more matter of interest in our pages during the summer than during the winter months. No one knows what rarity may not, some fine morning, be turned up in plenty, nor which gap in their collection they may not suddenly get filled up. Perhaps *Spilodes palealis* will this year become a drug, and of course *Dia* and *Sacrarina* will be well looked for!

Every one will soon be rushing to a good locality for the "Kentish Glory," and the announcement of its capture in any numbers would have an immediate effect in drawing a crowd to the indicated spot.

The number of those who have the 'Intelligencer' on sale is steadily in-

creasing, and it is to this source that we must look for the most decided increase in our circulation. For a penny paper no one likes to pay an extra penny for postage, but when the entomologists of Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Rotherham, Oldham, &c., find that within their own towns the 'Intelligencer' can be obtained across the counter for the sum of one penny, of course a vast stimulus is given to its circulation in those districts, and those who retail our journal reap indirectly the benefits of so doing, since the weekly purchasers at their shops are likely, when they want any other entomological publications advertised in our columns, to enquire of Mr. So-and-so whether he has got a book called 'Practical Hints,' or a publication known as 'The World of Insects,' or some funny rhymes known as 'The Insect Hunters,' when of course Mr. So-and-so replies, in the stereotyped phrase, that he knows the work—that he has repeatedly sold it—that it is in great demand, and he has no copies left—that he expects a supply in a day or two; and if the would-be-purchaser is disappointed at the time, he is sure to find that the *expected* supply has arrived from London when he calls on the following Saturday.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church St., Shoreditch; A.W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road.

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N.B. Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. G.—The bees'-wax and resin is a stupid, dirty composition, and no "substitute for cork." We have known it tried, and carefully removed on its failure being proved.

JOHN GREEN.—*Argynnis Dia* should follow *Euphrosyne*: it should be looked for at Sutton Park.

G. G.—Next week.

Trichiura Cratagi.—Two or three correspondents write to say they are now breeding this insect: we presume they mean *Eriogaster Lanestris*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Duplicates.—Having specimens of *Sericoris Daleana*, *Sciaphila Octomaculana*, *Coccyx Cosmophorana*, *Tinea Ochraceella*, &c., in duplicate, I shall be glad to exchange for good specimens of some of the rarer Southern Tortrices.—DR. C. NELSON, *Chesterhall, Dunbar, N.B.*; March 15.

Polyommatus Argiolus.—In answer to the question, "Is *P. Argiolus* double-brooded?" in No. 71 of the 'Intelligencer,' we have seen stragglers in an imperfect or weather-beaten condition in the second week in June, but never later. We have also taken it again on the 6th of September, in splendid condition, but not in such plenty as in April and May: this, we think, goes far to prove it is double-brooded.—HENRY GOULD, *Birmingham*; March 18.

Nyssia Hispidaria.—On the 14th I found a female of this insect in one of my breeding-cages, and last night a fine male made its appearance. I have also bred a fine series of *P. Pilosaria*.—E. G. BALDWIN, *Albany House, Barnsbury Park*; March 16.

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